REGISTERED No. 17–1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, 27TH OCTOBER.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting this day :—

Peutêtre	1
Chieftain	2
Lord G[illegible]	3

Forty [illegible] for the race.

SPE[illegible] DUC[illegible]

PARI[illegible]

[illegible]

Char[illegible] have be[illegible] cargoes [illegible] Portsmou[illegible] and Ireland [illegible] will be furnis[illegible] depôt at Weed[illegible]

The Paris [illegible] Gazette [illegible] ought [illegible] gives [illegible] arti[illegible] [illegible]

SERIES.

[illegible]ZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Wanted in Servants [illegible] Changes of Residence [illegible]

[illegible]

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo [illegible]

The S.S. [illegible] Tons [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st October [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible] day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] weekly service [illegible] Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] on every MONDAY, [illegible] P.M.

The [illegible] Commander [illegible] will be [illegible] on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Watson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd November 1874, at [illegible] at Veravul, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

The s.s. CALLIPSO [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Maxwell, [illegible] FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, [illegible]

N.B.—[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing [illegible] WAN, Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 3rd [illegible], Malwan, Vingorla [illegible]

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, [illegible] the House of HOWJEE ROOPCHUND, [illegible] opposite to Mugbhut and Lokhunchund, [illegible] out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government)—STEAM FERRY BOATS [illegible] across the Harbour, [illegible] the undermentioned [illegible]

[illegible]

CHILDREN under seven years [illegible] under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE [illegible] Second Class [illegible]

EXTRA LUGGAGE [illegible] or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

[illegible]

A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible]

BUNDER AND [illegible] FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract [illegible]) A STEAM FERRY [illegible] day between [illegible] Sundays [illegible]

[illegible]

CHILDREN [illegible] and under 2 [illegible] free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE [illegible] Second Class, 56 lbs., [illegible]

EXTRA LUGGAGE [illegible] or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The steamer leaves [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

[illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] MONDAY morning [illegible]

A. SHEPHERD.

NOW ON SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE [illegible] of PARLIAMENT constituting the [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer [illegible], despatched with [illegible] Mails and Passengers [illegible]

[illegible]

E. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. RANGALORE, (2,000 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. Rowell, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after [illegible] on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the shipping receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

E. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,349 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 800
To Suez	„ 500
To Malta	„ [illegible]

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from CARNAC BUNDER for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th November [illegible] by the Extra steamer [illegible] 2,000 Tons, to leave Bombay on the 27th November.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	[illegible]	£11-6
To Port Said	[illegible]	£13-7
To Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

[illegible] opposite the Custom House, [illegible] Oct. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible] Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	35	24	9
Alexandria	35	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	[illegible]	34	14
[illegible]	52	35	14-15

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY.—

"ASSAM" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Italian Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per [illegible] from [illegible], are requested to take [illegible] of their goods as they come to hand [illegible] by the Captain at the risk and expense of the owners. Captain Andrew will not be responsible [illegible] for damage [illegible] after [illegible] leave the ship's [illegible] sent to the Captain for countersignature at the Office of [illegible]

J. R. ANDREW, Master.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(Lt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian Statesman.

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A large quantity of Claret, Sherry, Brandy, Sauterne Burgundy, and Moselle Wines, Clocks, Musical Figures with Music, a Carriage [illegible]

AT 1 [illegible]

1 Hansom Cab.

1 Chesnut Arab Horse, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's [illegible] Stores Depot, a large stock of Railway Plant, stores, &c., [illegible] partly new and partly second-hand, the same comprising [illegible] iron, [illegible], galvanised iron, telegraph posts, hides, a large quantity of Manilla rope, paint brushes, English tin-cans, [illegible] of different sizes, solar wall lamps, [illegible] scrapers, best coppered seta springs, fog signal cases, Priest's patent dressing for sheets, Smith's anvils, [illegible] vices, cast iron weights, team scales with planks and posts, [illegible], new iron chairs of different sizes, coupling screws, bench vices, bench screws, cramps for carpenters, wrought iron boilers, angle iron, saw bench fittings, rectifying [illegible] engine with boiler, a large stock of Staffordshire [illegible] saws, cross cut and hand saws, monkey wrenches, shell augers, hammers, screw augers, stocks, taps, dies, [illegible] plates, spanners, hooks, shackles, axles, [illegible] lamps, station bells, measuring [illegible] cloth, a large quantity of patent blasting [illegible] powder, wooden [illegible] and sundry other articles.

[illegible] now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible] tables, splendid, 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers and [illegible] lamps, wall [illegible] carpets, [illegible] clocks, [illegible] and table ornaments, [illegible] musical [illegible] set [illegible] grand square piano, best plated [illegible] and glass ware, &c., [illegible]

On THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th [illegible] at [illegible], the property of [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, [illegible] Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the [illegible] undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, [illegible] Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible], and Porcelain ware, [illegible] the property of [illegible], Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, [illegible] Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Soden, Esq.

Full particulars, and the date of sale will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF [illegible] CYLINDERS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. [illegible] at the Ma[illegible] [illegible] unless previously disposed [illegible]

9 Cast Iron Cylinders, weighing [illegible]

[illegible] weighing 48 to 50 tons.

[illegible]

On [illegible] November [illegible] CRAWFORD and Co. [illegible] at their Rooms :

5 Cases White [illegible]

2 Bales [illegible]

5 Cases White Nen [illegible]

3 Cases Oxford Shirtings.

1 Case Pugrees.

1 ditto superior White Mulls.

1 ditto Wool Sprigs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1871, made between Memon Joosa Oomer, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, of the one part (since deceased), and Ghella Dewaj, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant of the other part, the undermentioned Shares in the following properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1874, at 4 p.m. :—

Firstly, all that the one-eighth or 2 annas share of the said Joosa Oomer of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, on the east side of the Parel Road, near the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 140, and formerly in the occupation of the said Joosa Oomer and others, and at the present time unoccupied, lying and being within the limits of the sub registrar of Mazagon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the east by the property of the late Vinayeckrow Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the south by the Chinchpoogly Road leading to Sewree, and on or towards the west by the Parel Chawl Road; secondly, all that one-eighth or two annas share of the said Joosa Oomer, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of Parel Chawl Road at Chinchpoogly within the limits of the sub registrar of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, with the dwelling-houses or bungalows standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under Nos. 17 and 18 and now under Nos. 14 and 16, and which said bungalows were formerly in the occupation of W. C. Simpson, Esq., and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the west by the Parel Chawl road, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Hormutjee Bomanjee Wadia, and now belonging to the Frere Land Company, on or towards the south partly by the property of the late Vinayeckrow Juggonath Sunkersett, partly by a mosque, partly by a passage, and partly by a Police Chowkey, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and others, and now belonging to or forming a part of the estate of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy deceased, and partly by the property belonging to the Frere Land Company.

The two abovementioned properties admeasure respectively 2,959 square yards or thereabouts, and 20,227 square yards or thereabouts, but out of those 2,500 square yards or thereabouts are claimed by the Superintendent for the time being of the [illegible] situate on the south side of the second mentioned property.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

CHALK & TURNER,

Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw glass [illegible] dinner service, breakfast and tea services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet [illegible] for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the [illegible] Limoges, a handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, [illegible] celebrated [illegible] Winton [illegible] a beautiful [illegible] plants [illegible]

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. [illegible] and that [illegible] will be sold to any dealer. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

OF

Mr. & Mrs. FRED. W. LAVENDER

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

Who will give a Dramatic Entertainment, assisted by the Amateurs of the

[illegible] BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Performance will commence with a Laughable Comedietta [illegible]

"TIRED OF THE WORLD,"

OR

A BLIGHTED BEING.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

A Comic Song, "I Fancy I've seen [illegible]"

After which the [illegible] Comedietta, entitled,

"A MORNING CALL,"

To be followed by

A New and Original Comic Song written expressly for this occasion, entitled,

"PARSEE BEN,"

BY

Mr. E. JOHNSTONE.

The whole to conclude with a screaming Farce by W. E. Suter, Esq., entitled,

"OUR NEW MAN,"

OR

THE WAITER OF CREMORNE.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1 8
Stalls	„ 2	Pit	„ 1 0

Plan of the House to be seen and Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

BY KIND PERMISSION, THE STRING BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-30.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE great ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST and modern ILLUSIONIST has arrived, and will appear in his extremely Laughable Entertainments on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

2nd and 3rd NOVEMBER,

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THE SHARE LIST of the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited) will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, (both days inclusive) for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,

Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

IT is customary for FREEMASONS, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to hold a FESTIVAL on ST. ANDREW'S DAY. At the last Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay it was decided that, in addition to the MASONIC ELEMENT, SCOTCHMEN and their FRIENDS, WHETHER MASONS or NOT, be invited to join in a BANQUET, to be given in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, on ST. ANDREW'S DAY (30th November), and for this purpose the following GENTLEMEN have consented to form a Committee :—

Capt. H. Morland, P.G.M.	M. Balfour, Esq., D.P.G.M.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	R. W. Robertson, Esq.
W. J. Best, Esq.	Tudor C. Trevor, Esq.
Capt. Brebner.	A. Thomson, Esq.
R. Clark, Esq.	R. V. Reid, Esq.

H. G. Rowell, P. G. Secy., Secretary.

The DINNER will be HELD in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, Cumballa Hill Road, at 7-45 P.M., on ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Tickets, Price Rs. 10 each, may be had from the Secretary, or any of the Members of the Committee.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 170 of 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAWER and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAWER ......Plaintiffs.

VS.

METHEEBAI, widow of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased .... Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Court made in this Suit on the 13th instant, Mr. JAMES FLYNN, the Receiver appointed in this Suit, will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 3 o'clock p.m., all that piece or parcel of land belonging to the Estate of the late COWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased, (held under a lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees 27½), situate in Mahaluxumee Road in the Island of Bombay, near the Mill of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, together with the Mill and Premises known as the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery belonging thereto.

N.B.—By the said Order the Receiver is at liberty to accept any private offer for the purchase of the above property, subject to the approval of the Judge in Chambers, and for this purpose Sealed Tenders should be sent in to him, at his Office in the Court House, on or before the 12th November next. If any such offer be accepted, the purchaser will be forthwith required to pay to the Receiver 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money and to sign an agreement for the completion of the sale.

The Inventory of the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery, as well as the Mill itself, may be inspected on the premises, and any further particulars can be obtained, and the Conditions of Sale be seen either there or at the Office of the Undersigned in Rampart Row.

FLETCHER & SMITH,

Solicitors for the Receivers.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS AT POONA AND SHOLAPORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company do not now [illegible] the DELIVERY of PARCELS at Poona and Sholapore, and the extra charges made for that service will in future not be collected.

Addressees of Parcels should make their own arrangements for receiving their packages at the Stations.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,

WILL SHORTLY OPEN THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

RAMPART ROW.

Temporary Address—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GERMAN, acquainted with English and French Correspondence, Book-keeping, &c., and connected with European Houses, is desirous of getting Employment. Please address "E. 47," Care of Printer.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! PHOTOGRAPHS of the above can be had at Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S, 10, Rampart Row, at a RUPEE a Copy.

IF "PERCIVAL" explains himself, he will do good to his reputation. At present his Communication looks idiotic.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of Bombay Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD, a D. B. C. F. RIFLE, with Shot Barrels fitting same stock, by WILKINSON, Pall Mall, complete with Cartridge Making Machines and Fittings, &c. Turn-out nearly new. Price Rs. 350; original cost 75 guineas. Apply at Reuter's Office.

NOTICES.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of [illegible] per cent., DECLARED at the THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, held on the 29th September last, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on and after the 2nd November next. Shareholders are requested to send in their scrip for examination.

By Order of the Board,

P. SMYTH & Co.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 13th October 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Alliance Spinning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Agents (Messrs. TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co.), No. [illegible], Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October 1874, at [illegible] [illegible] Resolutions passed at [illegible], the 13th day of [illegible]

[illegible] the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, be wound up [illegible]

2nd.—[illegible] Liquidators be empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, all the moveable and immoveable property, [illegible], rents, business, and good will of the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking the contracts, debts, and liabilities of the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration [illegible] paid up, in the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, in the proportion of One share for every share held by them in the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited."

3rd.—"That Messrs Tapidas Vurjdas, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Dayal Ruttonsey, Tockersdass Vurjdass, and Shivram Purshotum, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company without any remuneration."

[illegible] Liquidators [illegible] all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 171 of Act X of 1866."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

P.S.—The TRANSFER [illegible] will be CLOSED from [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

[illegible], Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

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GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY,

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	27 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
15 by 26 do.	19 by 30 do.

SUPERFINE

CARD BOARDS,

FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARTE DE VISITE,

MOUNTS.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

GALVANIZED IRON

BATH TUBS,

STRONG, SERVICEABLE,

specially adapted for

DISTRICT USE.

Length	3 Feet.
Width	2 Feet 3 Inches.
Depth	1 Foot 2 Inches.

PRICE Rs. 12 EACH.

TO CLEAR STOCK.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM

SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.

Rs. 7 per single dozen.

FOR CASH ONLY.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,

BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF

EPPS'S COCOA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] EVENING, 30TH OCTOBER, 1874.

[illegible] Cotton Market continues to show [illegible] tendency, yesterday's closing message [illegible] showing a further decline of 1/16d. per lb. in [illegible] Dhollera [illegible], which are now quoted [illegible], and also in Mid Orleans, which has fallen to [illegible]. Arrivals are weaker, Mid Uplands, January-February shipment, being given at 7⅞d., a decline of [illegible]. To-day's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000. The American receipts continue to keep up yesterday's figures, being 19,000 bales, while the exports to the U. K. were even heavier [illegible] comparison, 20,000 bales.

[illegible] is firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt., but [illegible] Cocoanut Oil has declined 10s. per [illegible]. Other general produce quotations are [illegible].

A further [illegible] drawal of £60,000 from the Bank of England was reported in yesterday's message, [illegible] destination [illegible] but the money market [illegible] apparently easier. Consols [illegible] morning being quoted at 92⅞, an advance [illegible]. French Rentes are still at [illegible] and [illegible] per oz.

[illegible] EXCHANGE has again shown extreme [illegible] having been almost entirely confined to Bank Bills, which are slightly easier in price. For private paper there is a strong enquiry, but there is no amount offering; ready and forward sellers are holding out for lower figures. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 10¼d. ... per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10½d. ,,
Credits, 6 ,, ...1s. 10 21-32d. to 11-16d. ,,
Documents, 6 months' sight...1s. 10 11-16d. ,,

On Calcutta no transactions have transpired, and nominal quotations are—demand par; 60 days' sight ¼ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is if anything slightly weaker. Yesterday a fair extent of business was done in Fours at Rs. 103, and to-day there are sellers but no buyers at that rate. Fours and a half nominally may be quoted at Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 1[illegible].

The SHARE MARKET continues dull, and our quotations show a further slight decline. Spinning property is steadily falling in favour, and the calls on the numerous new companies started are evidently beginning to take effect.

COTTON to-day has nominally given way Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but for old stuff there is little enquiry and no business has resulted. New Crop is still in demand, and Hinghunghat, December delivery, has been done at Rs. 220 per candy, full pressed. A large purchase of New Khangaum good fair is reported at Rs. 188, full pressed, but this requires confirmation. Ginned Broach is freely offered at Rs. 210 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The Parsee (s.s.) having completed her engagements speculators are now asking £2-3-9 for the Marina, but we do not hear of any reliefs at that rate. By sail there is really no quotation.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly dull, dealers having apparently begun to restrict their operations preparatory to closing their accounts for the Dewalee, meantime holders in the face of declining exchange show no disposition to reduce prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	[illegible] value pd.	Pd.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	34
22,000	500	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
1,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.c	Do 2nd Res. Issue	616
10,50[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	125	all	12pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 ad
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,900	500	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	[illegible]
40,000	25	all	14 do.	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
50	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,150
[illegible]	1,000	all	200p*	Bombay United	1,325
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	[illegible]
100	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	1,675
[illegible]	4,000	all	10 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
1,000	1,25[illegible]	all	125p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	115p.c	Great Eastern	1,155
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co	1,350
750	1,000	all	115p	[illegible] Mills	[illegible]
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000		Madras Spinning	1,450
350	1,000		60p.*	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
1,000	1,000	all		Manockjee Petit	1,414
[illegible]	1,000	all	60p	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	615	all	340*	Oriental	810
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	290
10[illegible]	1,000	1,000	150p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
400	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	[illegible]	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
......	£16	[illegible]	do.	Do. New shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	[illegible]
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	[illegible]
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c	Mazagon Land	1,420
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	15p.c	Alcott Ginning Co	650
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	[illegible]		Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	7,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	all	..	Berar Company (New)	75
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	50p	Do New	475
350	1,000	[illegible]	65 p	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
400	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	Carnac Company	700
500	1,800	all	70 p	Colaba Press Co	[illegible]
250	9,000	all	250p	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 250	Fort Press Co	[illegible]
800	2,000	2,000	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
250	500	all	160 p	[illegible] Press Co	[illegible]
150	5,000	1,000	75 p	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
200	400	35	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	470
...	2,000	5000		Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	750	100p	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	200 p	Sassoon's Press Co	[illegible]
100	800	150	15 p	Scinde Press Co	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	390
110	1,500	[illegible]	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	730
150	800	all	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
250	1,000	all	100ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	250

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,800	210pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	all	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	200	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	[illegible]	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
......	50	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	[illegible]
......	25	all	40 ps	[illegible] Patent Slip Co.	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
......	[illegible]	19	...	Bank of China	[illegible]
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	[illegible]	Feb. '66	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE Wild Wave, 278 tons, Captain H Batchelor, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 846 tons, Captain T Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Rev. Dr. Meurin, Rev. A. Leiter, Captain Cunningham and two servants, Mr. Giddoonull and servant, Colonel Cooper and servant, Mr. St. Quentin, servant and one hundred and sixty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Oct 26.
	Muriel (s)	Cowell	Liverpool, Sept 27.

The barque Wild Wave, Batchelor, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
[illegible]	Nusser Mujeed	Barker	Bombay, Sept 7.
[illegible]	Waterloo	M Bin Salam	Jeddah, Aug 14.
	J Nicol Fleming	Peacock	Melbourne, Aug 27.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Paramatta, [illegible] cases padlocks, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, [illegible] cases butter, The L A and A Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Arabia, 27 barrels shellacs, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Lalla, Suckerbhoy Futtabhoy; 41 bales wool, [illegible] James & Co; 73 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee. Marina, [illegible] Imperial Agency; 113 bales wool, Nursey [illegible]; 12 bales wool, and 5 bales wool waste, Arundjee [illegible] bales cotton, Cawasjee Nanabhoy; 35 bales wool, [illegible] Jadha; 73 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible] bale, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] packages seeds, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, 1,050 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Venetia, 575 bags wheat, Ebrahim Hebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria, 40 packages raisins, Rumbhally Allirune. Bangalore, [illegible] chests opium, E D Sassoon; 125 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore, 12 chests opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWANUR, 29th October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 8[illegible].

CARWAR, 29th October, [illegible] P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 8[illegible], barometer 29.9[illegible].

MA[illegible], 29th October, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer maximum 88, minimum 75, wet-bulb 78, barometer 29.9[illegible], rain-fall [illegible].

T[illegible], 29th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 8[illegible], barometer 29.9[illegible].

VINGORLA, 29th October, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind southwest mild, thermometer 84.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following rules are prescribed in supersession of G. G. O. No. 916 of 1874, for dealing with losses of stores by fire, decay, theft, or other cause:—

Each loss of the value of Rs. 20 and under, should be written off the Returns of the Corps, Department, or Office concerned, supported by a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Battery, or the head of the Department or Office concerned, setting forth the circumstances under which the loss occurred, and his opinion whether blame is attributable to any servant of Government or not. The Examiner should pass the transaction upon this certificate, taking steps to see that the value is recovered and credited to Government in cases of culpable loss, and referring to the Controller of Military Accounts when the opinion recorded in the certificate is fairly open to question. In cases of loss of stores in regimental charge exceeding Rs. 20 in value, the Commanding Officer of the Station, Post or Regiment, will assemble a Court of Inquiry, composed of Officers of standing and experience, in view to full investigation being made into the causes; and the Court will record an opinion on this point, naming the person, if any, chargeable with neglect of duty. A copy of the Court's proceedings should be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment in charge of the property, for transmission through the proper channel, to the Controller of Military Accounts. But the Commanding Officer of the Station should first satisfy himself that the matter, to be enquired into has been thoroughly investigated as far as circumstances will admit. Losses of stores in charge of Departmental officers should be reported by the Executive Officer, or head of the Office concerned, to the head of his Department, who, after making such further enquiries as may seem to him necessary, should record his opinion whether the articles should be written off, or any one should be held responsible, and then send the papers to the Controller. Should the Controller concur in opinion that no servant of Government is to blame for the loss, the value may be written off, unless, it is more than Rs. 500, or there is anything unusual in the loss, when the case should be referred for the orders of Government.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 27.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Acting Pension Pay Master, on duty.
Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 28.

James, Captain, Brigade Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Hill, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Colville, Colonel, 43rd Foot, on leave, from England.
[illegible]waring, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Hervey, Lieut, 83rd Regt, to rejoin, from England.
Rathney, Sub-Lieut, 83rd Regt, to join, from England.
Collins, Sub-Lieut, 5th Regt, to join, from England.
Chalmers, Lieut, Bengal Commissariat Department, from sick leave, from England.
Spens, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Boyd, Lieut Col, 19th Regt N I, on leave, from England.
Conolly, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
McCulloch, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.
Rogers, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.
Kinloch, [illegible] Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, [illegible] from England.
Franklyn, Sub-Lieut, 19th Regt, to join, from England.
Ford, Lieut, 66th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Hamilton, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Hadow, Surg Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, on furlough, from England.
Woodhouse, Major, 14th Regt, on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 24.

Macquoid, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Infantry, to join, to Jaulnagoor.

[illegible]

Gayer, Major, 21st Regt N I, on leave to Matheran.

OCTOBER 27.

O'Keeny, Surg Major, Garrison Staff, on leave, to Asseerghur.
Field, Colonel, Judge Advocate General of the Army, from leave, to Poona.
Glasspoole, Lieut Col, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Asseerghur.
Hill, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th October 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Lieuts E Cassan, No 5 Baty 21st Brig, and N L Walford, No 4 Baty 9th Brig R A.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Surgn Maj J Duff, M D (8th Brig) in England, from the 14th Sept 1874 to the 13th March 1875, on medical certificate.

Quartermaster W Graham, to Matheran, for one month, from the 21st instant, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot—Lieut W Stewart, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J B Cox, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Depy Asst Commy and Honry Ensign Thomas Glover, of the Medical Dept, is granted an Invalid Pension of Rupees 140 per mensem in India.

Lieut-Col Sir John Louis, Bart, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to remain in Europe, from the 4th Aug 1874, on 21 per diem.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate:—

Col J Jones, R E, Supg Engr, Northern Division.

Principal Vety Surgn A Turnbull, Bengal Army, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Captains Gorham and Sartorius took up their appointments as Asst Garrison Instructor on the dates below mentioned:—

Capt Sartorius, 12th May 1874 and Capt Gorham, 29th May 1874.

Maj T L Fraser, Offg Asst Qr Mr Genl, Poona Division of the Army, officiated as Depy Qr Mr Genl of the Army from the 1st to the 13th Oct 1874.

The services of Surgn H D Tatham, L R C P (London), are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Genl Dept.

The services of Capt W Scott and Lieut John Grant, S C, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Political Dept.

The services of Capt F D Mander, Genl List, are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Scott, 12th N I, is appointed to act as second in Comd, Sawantwari Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, Sawantwari.

Lieut John Grant, 1st Beluch Regiment, is appointed to act as Comdt of H H the Guickwar's Local Dhari Battalion, vice Lieut James Grant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A B Portman to act until further orders as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona District on the departure of Lieut-Col S Scott.

On Mr H Brunnell's return, Mr H Kennedy will revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District.

Capt C Hay to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar District until further orders.

Capt C D P Payne to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kaladgi District until further orders.

[illegible] Henderson to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee District until further orders.

Mr R H Vincent to act as Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh District until further orders.

Mr J E Down to act until further orders as First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmednuggur District on the departure of Capt Paton.

The Honorable the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Ayerst, Actg Sr Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapur, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Ayerst with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

Mr H F Aston to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders.

Mr Gunpatrao Bhaskur, appointed Actg Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, assumed charge of the appointment on the 22nd instant, before office hours.

Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 24th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt J G MacRae to be Depy Consr of Forests, Second Grade from the 17th Nov 1874.

Mr A A C Jervoise, Actg Colr of Kanara, is allowed special leave of absence for twelve days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D L Christie, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, has passed an examination in Marathi.

Mr Edmund Robert Wodehouse to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr W Lee-Warner to be temporarily attached to the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat, on special duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A S Onslow, Chaplain of Neemuch, and the Rev G C Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, have been granted privilege leave, the former for one month and the latter for three months, from the dates they may avail themselves of it.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W Woodward, Actg First Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant.

Messrs W A Eastand J L Johnston respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Sholapur, on the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 2 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Oct. 30 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 30 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Australian	Nov. 14 ...	3-30 P.M.	{	No after packet
China	,, 3 ...	3-30 P.M.	}	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 2 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

IN introducing his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS, as his especial representative in India, MR. MENIST takes the opportunity of directing the attention of persons with defective sight to the importance of adopting the most perfect means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority supported by the daily experience of Scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses are a most frequent cause of serious injury to the sight. MR. MENIST has for many years devoted himself to this branch of Optical Science, and the high estimation in which his Spectacles and Lenses are held by many members of the Medical Profession, as well as the hundreds of Testimonials which he has received, effectually establish their superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of these perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adoption is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his present stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms above Messrs. Soundy and Co., it is his intention to visit SURAT, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD, shortly.

MENIST'S SILVER POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS, PEDOMETERS AND POCKET COMPASSES, ALSO THE NEW PEBBLE COMPASS IN SILVER OR GOLD MOUNTING.

Mr. Bett's has a selection of the above with him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KEMP—October 29th, at Castle Dangerous, Malabar Hill, Mrs. D. S. Kemp, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 23rd, at 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the wife of James Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

LYALL—October 25th, at No. 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

WE publish this morning an important Resolution of Government, which reached us too late yesterday evening for detailed comment, but which, it will be seen at a glance, concedes to the ryots of this Presidency the boon we have for years prayed for in their name, by fixing a distinct limit to the possible increase of assessments of land revenue. This change of policy at last rescues the agricultural class from complete subjection to the arbitrary will of the Survey Department.

THE Punt Sucheo and the Chief of Juth are not very important personages in the Indian Empire; but the correspondence published in yesterday's Government Gazette regarding the administration of the territories of these Mahratta Jagheerdars is of general interest for the light it throws on the new Secretary of State's policy towards the rulers of Native States in India. The Punt Sucheo is Jagheerdar of the territory of Bhore in the Southern Mahratta Country. His territory extends over an area of 500 square miles, and contains a population of 112,000 souls; and his income amounts to about £50,000 a year, about half the average income of an English Duke. It seems ridiculous that men possessing estates of this kind should in these days retain privileges of sovereignty; but the Punt, who has just attained his 20th year, is described as likely to prove a very good specimen of what a Mahratta Chief should be, and Lord Salisbury therefore directs the Bombay Government to put him in possession of his Jagheer. At the same time his Lordship asserts the claim of the British Government to insist on the proper administration of all Native States by remarking that the liberality with which the Punt Sucheo has been treated will, he hopes, "have the more effect as an encour-"agement to well doing on the Chief's part "that it follows immediately on the attachment "of the adjacent Jagheer of Juth on account "of the mal-administration of its ruler." This Chief of Juth seems to be an altogether disreputable character. Instead of attending school meetings and distributing a good part of his income of £8,000 a year among hospitals and libraries, he spends his money on himself and plunders and ill treats his tenants to supply himself with fresh funds for dissipation. In a civilised society a nobleman who wasted his fortune in this way would soon have to make his choice between going through the Bankruptcy Court and committing suicide. But in India he is treated much more tenderly. The Government of Bombay has for seventeen years tried to persuade the Chief of Juth to set his house in order. It has selected a steward for him; has allowed him to appoint a manager of his own; and, finally, has tried the experiment of depriving him of his civil and criminal jurisdiction and leaving him to collect the revenue. The Chief thought this an excellent joke, for, as he was allowed to keep the power of the purse, he put all the money into his own pocket and left the administrators of civil and criminal justice unpaid. His subjects then came and prostrated themselves "in gangs" at the feet of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who determined to attach the State and put it entirely under British management, an act of simple justice to the people which the Mahratta Chief denounces as a violation of the sentimental policy the English Government was supposed to have adopted in 1858, of letting the Indian Princes do what they liked with their own. Lord Salisbury, we are glad to see, applauds the energetic action of the Government of Bombay in dealing with a Chief whom there "is no hope of reclaiming," and he concludes his despatch with the significant remark:—"I trust that your action will "be a warning to any other Native Chiefs who "may be disposed to misuse the powers with "which they have been entrusted for the good "of their people." Baroda, beware! There is a Secretary of State in office now who means to *govern* India.

A GOOD deal of groundless surmise has been excited by the State visit to the Viceroy of Sir Jung Bahadoor. Very formidable and unpleasant interpretations of the probable import of that event and its cause have obtained circulation, and—as generally happens when speculation on current political occurrences is being indulged in—a degree of credence to which they are wholly disentitled. The most notable of these rumours is that which represents the relations between Nepaul and the Government of India as of an unsatisfactory character. Sir Jung Bahadoor, it is alleged, would fain extend the limits of Nepaul northwards by wresting territory from Thibet, but has recently been prevented from doing so by the prohibition of the Government of India. We are in a position to authoritatively say that this and a number of other similar reports are altogether without foundation. Not only are the relations between the two Governments of the most cordial character, but since Sir Jung's assumption of supreme authority, upwards of thirty years ago, they have invariably been so. The Government of India regards the Nepaulese ruler as among the most loyal of its feudatories; as a thoroughly reliable and faithful ally, who might work mischief were he so disposed; but whose great political sagacity—putting his known good-will towards the British altogether out of the calculation—is more than sufficient to prevent him ever harbouring a design of the kind. Neither Sir Jung Bahadoor, nor the people he rules, desire more intimate relations with the Indian Government. Those at present subsisting seem to them all that is advisable, and they cordially desire their conservation. The alliance between the two Governments is one of sincere amity between a [illegible] and an almost nominal feudatory, and simply [illegible]. There is comparatively little intercourse of any kind between Nepaul and British India [illegible] beyond what is implied by the [illegible] of a Governor-General's Agent [illegible] at Khatmandoo [illegible] scarcely any [illegible] the [illegible]. Nepaul is a sub-Himalayan stretch of hills and valleys, held and peopled by [illegible] the Ghoorkas, who, [illegible] to close intercourse with either India or Thibet and extremely jealous of their national independence, desire to stand on amicable terms with both those neighbours, yet to have the fewest possible transactions with either. They wish to be our friends, but at a distance—nothing more. There is not much in their country to entice thither either British capitalists or traders, and assuredly against the presence of representatives of either class amongst them the whole population would cry out. In such a case even Sir Jung Bahadoor himself would be found powerless to aid the adventurers. Sir Jung rules with the approbation and goodwill of the Ghoorka race, but not even from him would that race accept or even patiently listen to a suggestion for the opening up of their country to Europeans.

For a long course of years, therefore, must Nepaul remain closed against commercial enterprise from the side of India other than native merchants of the class that now—as from time immemorial—carries on a paltry trade with the country. This state of things admits of a violent remedy. A bloody and costly war of annexation would end it, and perhaps within the compass of a single season; but neither war nor annexation is desired,—nor would either pay. The blood and treasure would for the most part be thrown away; for beyond some lands, possibly suited for "tea," the limits of Nepaul hem in nothing worth fighting for. Those British hill States which the Ochterlony war wrested from Nepaul remain to the present day of little worth, and yet they may be taken as not unfaithful specimens of what that whole country is like. So far from its being the case that Sir Jung Bahadoor is, or lately was, desirous of winning territory from Independent Thibet, the truth is that relations of the best kind have for years back subsisted between Nepaul and that State. It has, over and over again, during the last five or six years, been asserted in contemporary columns, that Nepaul was actually at war with Thibet; and, if our memory do not betray us, on some occasions estimates of the value of the territory so annexed by that State were placed before the public! The real truth, however, is that since 1854 there has not been the shadow of a cause of dispute or misunderstanding of any kind between the two States, who, moreover, since the peace of that year have been on terms of sincere friendship. Indeed, instead of Nepaul desiring to aggress on Thibet, the tendency of such political forecasts as are made at Khatmandoo is to deem serious aggression from that quarter at least possible. Hence, on the northern frontier of Nepaul, interlopers from Thibet are regarded with almost as unfriendly an eye as if hailing from Manchester they were trying to enter from Bengal.

There are pending, and have been for a goodly time, some boundary questions between the Governments of India and Nepaul. There are, we understand, two: that of greatest importance involving the sovereignty of a strip of frontier land in Oudh, a province the sturdy officials of which are resolved that not a square inch of even mere tiger jungle shall Sir Jung Bahadoor have beyond his due. [illegible] differences, however, are not of a nature to affect the disposition of the two Governments towards each other. They will endure for some little time, and eventually be settled by the Knights of the Theodolite. Hitherto both Governments, [illegible] their provincial officials, have been firm in backing up the representations of their respective subordinates, but there is no probability of Nepaulese cunning getting the better of British sturdiness in the matter.

We now come to the object of the Minister's present visit to Calcutta. It is simply a desire to pay his respects to and make the acquaintance of Her Imperial Majesty's Viceroy of India. It was intended that these high personages should meet last year at Lucknow, but the prospect of scarcity at the time precluded Sir Jung Bahadoor entering that province with such a retinue as he deemed essential to his due state in such a quarter; and the project had to be postponed. It is that deferred visit and homage that Sir Jung has discharged at Government House, Calcutta, where [illegible] of the most stately yet cordial kind. The Viceroy's return visit was, we understand, of an equally gratifying character. Sir Jung Bahadoor is described as a strong, resolute-looking man, in his fifty-eighth year, yet without a single grey hair. He is quick-tempered, but courteous; and, with the exception of Sir Salar Jung, is held to be the ablest and broadest-minded native statesman that the India of the present time has produced. Wholly illiterate, yet has his education by events made him one of the most sagacious personages of his time. He is as well disposed as ever towards the British power—a thorough conviction of the stability and unparalleled power of which constitutes a main basis of his political creed. His Highness, on leaving Calcutta, will return direct to Nepaul; but one object of his present visit is to intimate to the Viceroy his intention of again visiting England, in order to renew his homage to Her Majesty, express in person his thanks for the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and make his sons (mostly still boys) acquainted with the vast power and resources of the great country, whose monarch rules India as its Empress and Suzerain. Sir Jung Bahadoor and suite, accompanied by Mr. C. Girdlestone, C.S., the Resident at Khatmandoo, may be expected to embark for England, from this city, by the close of December, or first week of January next.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE regret to announce the demise of Mr. Henry W. Bowen, Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung and eldest son of Mr. H. Bowen, the much respected Private Secretary, which event took place at Bangalore on the morning of Saturday the 24th instant. Mr. Bowen had been ailing for some time previously, and, medical aid proving of no avail, he was recommended to take a change to Bangalore, where, on his arrival, his ailment took a sudden and fatal turn. Mr. Bowen, we believe, gave fair promise of proving as useful and faithful a servant of the Hyderabad State as his father has been for several years and still continues to be, and it was confidently expected that he would have succeeded his father in office on the latter's retirement: but things have turned out otherwise, and Sir Salar Jung will probably find some difficulty in selecting a suitable person to fill the late Mr. Bowen's place, which is only a post of preliminary training for the more important one of Private Secretary. The sympathies of all the residents of Chudderghaut are with Mr. Bowen, Senior, whose loss in the death of his eldest son can hardly be estimated.

THE extraordinary excitement caused by the capture of the Nana Sahib has apparently influenced the Gwalior Secretariat, if such an institution can be said to exist, almost as much as it has influenced a contemporary whose spasmodic and contradictory telegrams have excited the wonder of the inhabitants of Bombay. Gwalior, it appears, has an official Gazette, and the language employed in it hitherto has been either Hindoostani or Marathi. On Sunday last, however, it threw off these linguistic trammels, and a supplement of it appeared in English. That supplement is a curiosity in its way, and if the British Museum happens to have one a hundred years after this, it will possess an attraction of no mean kind to curiosity hunters and persons directly interested in tracing the growth of literature from small beginnings. All the supplements struck off would appear to have been roughly lithographed from the caligraphy of some Court moonshee. The facts set forth are similar to those with which we have already acquainted our readers, but the spelling and the composition, and the execution of the lithography, are unique. We know of nothing in Hindu art to which this supplement could be better compared than the portrait which a local contemporary yesterday presented to its readers in an extraordinary ebullition of American enterprise and [illegible]ity. Indeed, we should say that if the British Museum could secure one of the portraits we refer to and place it side by side with the Gwalior Gazette supplement [illegible] Nana Sahib, its rooms would be flooked to by hundreds of thousands of strangers from all parts of the world. The publishers of the Gwalior Gazette would seem to have determined to rival the Times of India; [illegible] with the "Supplement" and the "portrait" before us, it is impossible to say which has been the more successful in manufacturing an artistic or literary native curiosity.

ENGLISH M[illegible]ARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH OCTOBER.

THE inspection of the troops located in the Chatham district, by the Duke of Cambridge last week, came to a very sudden termination. His Royal Highness lunched with General Erskine and then took the field in high spirits; but scarcely had the usual evolutions commenced than down came a fall of rain, against which it was vain to contend, and the troops were dismissed to their quarters. On taking leave of General Erskine the Field Marshal exclaimed in a loud voice, "I congratulate you on the smart, soldierly, and cleanly appearance of your men, which is more than I would have said on a previous occasion." The taunt was, I believe, a well-merited one; but what made it peculiarly severe was the fact that the General who formerly commanded in Chatham and its environs was within hearing at the time. I asked my informant how he looked. "Oh!" was the reply, "he never moved a muscle, and to all appearances was as deaf as a stone." In short, like a true philosopher, he arrived at the conclusion that what could not be cured must be endured. I will not imply that the Duke of Cambridge is not a gentleman, but this act of sneering on his part forcibly reminds me of an anecdote of which the celebrated Dr. Giffard, for many years the Editor of the *Standard*, was the hero. One who professed himself to be almost a modern Chesterfield made a sneering observation in the Doctor's presence, who astounded him by thundering out in the old Johnsonian tone and manner: "Sir, gentlemen never sneer." The reproof had a salutary effect upon the individual, who from that time forward was both a wiser and a better man.

The publication in London of a portion of the Shah's diary has caused a good deal of amusement. He describes our Commander-in-Chief as an old man with a red and white complexion. The Duke laughed at the description; but I am sure that he did not like it if it were only from the fact that it made other people do something more than smile. I had a capital opportunity of judging how far the ravages of time have had an effect on him on South Sea Common on Tuesday, whither I went to witness a review on a grand scale, and I must say that never since His Royal Highness has reached man's estate did he look better. He rode his charger as well as if not better than did any of his staff. He looked the picture of health, he was in capital humour (always a good sign), and went through his work with a jaunty, self-possessed air which, taking into consideration the detestable weather which prevailed, was very cheering both to men and officers.

Before I say more upon the subject of the review, I will give utterance to a few words on the appearance of the men. There were upwards of twelve hundred Marine Artillerymen on the ground, and never did I behold a finer body of men. They marched as one man; they were mostly old soldiers, high in stature and broad in shoulder, and, although my sympathies were entirely with the Royal Artillery, I am bound to admit that the latter contrasted most unfavourably with the former, and if I could have had my way I would then and there have admitted the Marine men into the ranks of the Woolwich brigade. But, as this could not be done, I followed with an admiring eye the magnificent body of men marching with the steadiness of a machine to join the small army then assembling on South Sea Common. Some of the regiments had marched from a considerable distance and arrived as early as nine o'clock, although the Duke was not expected until eleven, and he did not actually put in an appearance until noon. Some civilians standing near me were loud in their expressions of pity towards the early arrivals; and I must say that they carried the feelings of the general body of the bystanders with them. Men at the best of times are never so well disposed to work after standing on their legs for several hours as when they have been actively employed in mind and body. In the case to which I am now referring the troops had been exposed to wind and rain off and on for several hours, and when they had to fall in they were so benumbed as scarcely to be able to grasp their rifles; but they soon warmed to their work and looked as if they had come fresh from their barracks. One could not, however, help remarking the funny appearance of the freshly enlisted men, and even in the far-famed "Black Watch" there were very many small fellows who some years ago would have offered themselves in vain to the recruiting sergeant. These, however, could be favourably compared with the rank and file of the less distinguished regiments who paraded with it, and it struck me forcibly that we were not getting hold of the "right stuff" to send out to India. Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth and Commanding the Southern Military District, was in command. The force comprised two mounted batteries of Field Artillery, who had made their way from Hilsea and looked fresh and clean; the 21st brigade of Garrison Artillery, who did not contrast to advantage either in physique or even in soldierly appearance with their Marine brethren; the 5th company of Royal Engineers; the 2nd battalion of the 15th Regiment; the 30th Regiment from the Portsdown forts. The Royal Marine Light Infantry from Forton barracks looking as if all attached to it had been inured to land service all their lives. The 1st battalion of the 9th Regiment—the men of this battalion were in their forage caps, which had a very odd appearance, as, being under orders to embark for India, their shakoes had been returned into store, a piece of small economy which was much commented on;—the 58th Regiment; and the 42nd Highlanders. The troops were drawn up in the order which I have given, the field batteries holding the right of the line and the "Black Watch" the left. The Duke arrived in front of the line, accompanied by his staff and with an Hussar escort, and was received with the usual royal salute. After a lengthened inspection of the forces as they were drawn up, the Duke and all the staff officers present took up a position at the saluting point; the bands of the various regiments being massed opposite, and the force marched past—firstly, in grand divisions, with Sir Hastings Doyle and his personal staff leading; secondly, in regimental columns of companies with the field batteries of Artillery passing at a trot; and, finally, in three brigades. A few manœuvres, which were admirably executed, followed; but as more than half a gale of wind from the southward and westward was prevailing, and as rain had swept across the Common at intervals during the whole morning, it was deemed not wise to prolong the proceedings, and after a few complimentary words from the Duke to the Lieutenant-General the troops were dismissed shortly after one o'clock to their quarters. I cannot conclude this brief notice of the great annual Portsmouth inspection without expressing my firm opinion that never in the history of the British army was the soldier more cared for than at present. He is well clothed, fed, and lodged while on shore, and when he is embarked he is in reality in every respect more comfortable than were regimental officers some twenty years ago. Oh! those terrible transports which in bygone days were hired by the Admiralty from Somes and Co., or from any other Company who had interest enough to have their "tubs" chartered. Who can remember them without a thrill of horror? They have, thanks to the exertions of the press, disappeared for ever. The weather continued boisterous in the extreme on Wednesday, but Thursday was a glorious October day, with a bright sun shining and a light cool breeze from the northward and westward blowing, and the programme which had been originally intended for Wednesday was carried out on the following day—the spot fixed for a great sham fight was Brown Down near Stokes Bay.

Before giving an account of this affair, I will relate an anecdote which may very possibly be new to many of your readers, but as it may both "point a moral and adorn a tale," I will give it: on one occasion when the late Prince Albert was staying at Osborne, he crossed over to the opposite shore, where some fortifications were being erected by the Royal Engineers. The Prince was conducted over the works by a young subaltern who happened to be the commanding officer. The Prince was much struck by the manner in which his guide explained all that was required of him, and on taking his departure enquired the name and rank of one who had given him so much satisfaction. On returning to the royal residence he gave the Queen, as he always did, an account of his day's proceedings, and added "I have found the very person we require as a Preceptor for Alfred." This was quite sufficient for Her Majesty. Steps were immediately taken, and in a very few days Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., was placed in charge of the Prince, whom he accompanied nearly all over the world. The subaltern of Engineers is now a field officer high in rank, and is Sir John Cowell, Private Secretary and Master of the Household of Queen Victoria. This may be taken as an unlooked-for proof that his duty to the Duke of Edinburgh was well and conscientiously performed.

I will now condense the account of Thursday's proceedings, of which I shall always retain a lively recollection. An enemy's fleet had, it was supposed, destroyed the forts at Brown Down and Gomer, with the adjacent batteries on the Stokes Bay line, and, under cover of the night, an invading force had landed and taken up a strong natural position on Brown Down, with their gunboats at the beach in readiness for the re-embarkation of the troops. This force, which was under the command of Colonel Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery, comprised two battalions of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, supported by ten field guns and the Naval Brigade. The defending force, which was under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, was divided into three columns. The right, commanded by Colonel Pakenham, consisted of a battery of Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Battalion of the 15th Regiment, and the 30th Regiment. The centre column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, consisted of the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment, the 58th, the depot of the 48th, and the 40th Brigade Depot. The left column, under the command of Colonel Sir John Macleod, comprised a battery of Royal Artillery, a brigade of Royal Artillery, and the 42nd or Black Watch. The object of the defending force, of course, was to check the advance of the enemy, and, if possible, to drive him back to his ships. Having concentrated under cover of Fort Grange, the left column crossed the marsh in front, deployed, and drove back the enemy's outposts, keeping up a vigorous fire to check any further attempt to advance. Meanwhile the centre column had concentrated at Chark Common, and, having crossed the marsh, deployed one battalion to the left to form a junction with the left column, the other battalion marched by the road to the centre of Brown Down, covered by skirmishers, formed a junction with the right column, concentrated at Court Barn, and succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank. This was followed by a general assault on the enemy's position, which resulted in his retreat under a heavy fire, however, from the two batteries of artillery and the whole line of infantry on the heights, which had just been retaken from the enemy. The battle ended, the troops and the Naval Brigade marched past in review before the Duke, and then returned to their respective quarters.

There has been at length a move in the Marine Corps—Captain Alexander Shairp having elected to retire, consequently the senior subaltern, Lieutenant G. S. Nash, (1861) has been promoted. This gentleman obtained his first commission so far back as April 1859, and is, I believe, thirty five years of age, so the possibility [illegible] grey-headed subalterns is not so mythical as people might suppose. Captain Nash entered the service as a second lieutenant nearly [illegible] years ago as I have just shown, and cannot retire until he reaches forty-two years of age, when he can go as Captain Shairp has done upon [illegible] per annum. There is a plan now before the authorities by which it is suggested that major-generals shall be compelled to go at sixty, and lieutenant-generals and generals at sixty-five years of age. This, if adopted, would be a great boon to all the junior officers. The Duke of Cambridge is supposed to be at Aldershot to-day, but the weather is again anything but of a royal character. He will be in town to-morrow, and will get through all the business which has been delayed by his brief absence.

In reference to the changes which take place in the Indian Army, you have the advantage over us owing to the system which prevails of not making public any intelligence until it has been forwarded from the India Office to the different presidencies. You will understand exactly what I mean when I refer to the fact that the retirements of the Bombay and Madras Colonels were known first by you and then telegraphed to us. As regards a statement which has been widely published, which made Colonel Fisher, the Commandant at Shoeburyness, say that the 64 M. L. converted gun was only good up to two thousand yards, I am enabled to state that this was not the Colonel's meaning. He had been addressing some Volunteer Artillery, and he assured them that up to 2,000 yards (beyond which the men did not carry on practice) a better gun could scarcely be met with; but it was not his intention to limit the effective range of the gun to that distance, as excellent practice had been made with this gun up to 3,600 yards, and he entertained no doubt of its efficiency up to 4,000 yards. This is very satisfactory in many respects, as several of our largest and fleetest frigates are chiefly armed with these guns.

Lord Hampton (formerly Sir John Pakington) has joined the Commission on Retirement. This will be very satisfactory to all concerned, as his Lordship has a clear head and a conscientious mind.

THE REVISION OF LAND ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF POLICY BY THE GOVERNMENT—LIMITATION OF THE RATE OF INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th October 1874.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council has, for some time past, been anxiously directed to the effects of the revised rates of assessment introduced into certain parts of the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates.

2. The published reports on which these revisions have been sanctioned by Government show that the revised rates were not, taken as a whole, otherwise than moderate at the time they were imposed.

The following is an abstract of the results obtained:—

NAME OF TALUKA.	No. of culturable acres under old assessment.	No. of culturable acres under new assessment.	Total old assessment.	Total new assessment.	Average per acre under old assessment.	Average per acre under revised assessment.	Percentage increase on the whole.
Indapur	2,3[illegible],135	2,70,076	81,301	1,24,700	0 5 5	0 7 4	53
Sholapur	3,81,882	[illegible],572	1,74,915	3,09,630	0 7 4	0 11 1	77
Madhe	......	......	1,00,580	1,78,050	......	0 9 4	77
Bhimthadi	1,[illegible],410	2,12,7[illegible]	86,464	1,46,596	0 7 3	0 11 0	69
Pandharpur	84,[illegible]	90,798	36,948	63,972	0 6 10	0 11 3	77
Barsi	[illegible],465	2,78,500	1,24,658	2,07,174	0 8 0	0 11 11	66
Haveli	1,27,610	1,40,745	80,955	1,34,76[illegible]	0 10 2	0 14 7	66
Pabal	1,61,240	1,32,411	1,02,228	1,52,108	0 10 1	0 12 7	48
Supa (Petta)	1,47,2[illegible]	1,50,227	59,026	7[illegible],788	0 6 6	0 7 11	36
Karmala	2,71,194	[illegible],212	1,[illegible],324	1,46,890	0 6 6	0 7 6	32

3. Owing to the very remarkable fall in prices that has taken place of late, Government have [illegible] within the last [illegible] the officers o[illegible] The [illegible] due to [illegible] instruction [illegible] extent to wh[illegible] revisions [illegible] the limited [illegible] future revision [illegible]

4. [illegible] of the [illegible] Deccan [illegible] vernor in [illegible] which [illegible] past settlement [illegible]

In the [illegible] that the original [illegible] time when the [illegible] state of depression [illegible] low; and [illegible] of communication [illegible] riage. It is [illegible] respects the [illegible] ally improved [illegible] not, in the [illegible] to waive the [illegible] are rightly [illegible] since been [illegible]

But [illegible] which [illegible] original settlement [illegible] system had been [illegible] before the officers [illegible] acquired the [illegible] The work was consequently [illegible] fect as regards [illegible] Without, therefore, [illegible] principles which [illegible] system, it is necessary to correct [illegible] in measurement and valuation [illegible] means to place the earlier settlements on the same footing as those in which [illegible] settlements have been more recently introduced.

5. His Excellency in Council will now proceed to lay down the following precise rules as to limitation of increase. In doing so he has been influenced mainly by the consideration that it is not probable the higher prices which ruled during the last decade of the original settlements will be maintained.—

1st.—The increase of revenue in the case of a taluka or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry crop rate shall not exceed 33 per cent.

2nd.—No increase exceeding [illegible] per cent. should be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.

3rd.—No increase exceeding [illegible] per cent. shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

6. It is desirable here to state the principles which should be adopted in dealing with the last description of increases. Putting fraud or obvious error in the calculation of the original assessments out of the question, these excessive increases in individual cases will be found to be due to one of three causes:—

1st.—To the assessment of land which was deducted by the original survey as unarable and unassessed, but nevertheless included with the limits of the original assessed number.

2nd.—To enlargement of the original assessed number by portions of neighbouring lands unassessed at the original settlement having been with or without permission encroached upon by the ryots and cultivated together with the original assessed numbers.

3rd.—To the alteration that have been made (1) by the adoption of a different valuation scale, and (2) by putting a higher value on the soils themselves.

7. A consideration of the first cause turns mainly on the construction to be put on Section XXX. of the Survey Act, and on what are to be held to be improvements. [illegible] the practice in [illegible] deduction was exceedingly lax, and that much land really arable was deducted as unassessed, simply from its being then uncultivated and covered with bushes and grass. It is further [illegible] great majority of cases [illegible] has been incurred by the cultivator in [illegible] such pieces of land under [illegible] consisted in the labour of breaking [illegible] But, on the other hand, the Survey [illegible] that the [illegible] should be more than [illegible] very many cases [illegible] the reclamation has [illegible] sight apparent. His Excellency [illegible] the whole, attaches such [illegible] maintaining strictly the principle [illegible] of [illegible] assessment of improvements made by private enterprise, that he is pleased to direct that the same area shall be deducted from each number as unassessed as was [illegible] at the original settlement.

8. As regards the second cause, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that [illegible] so appropriated must be regarded [illegible] assessed by the Revision Survey, [illegible] increase in assessment may thereby [illegible].

9. As regards the last cause, it must be borne in mind that the officers employed in the infancy of the Survey worked on varying scales of valuation, and that the systems [illegible] severally adopted were [illegible] or less tentative or experimental [illegible] till after the lapse of a few years that the then Superintendents of Survey were able to [illegible] uniform system of valuation which was subsequently embodied in the Joint Report. However much, therefore, His Excellency in Council would wish to avoid extreme increases in the assessment on individual holdings, there can be no doubt about the superiority of the Joint Report system, and of the absolute necessity for maintaining and upholding a classification of soils, based as far as possible, on correct and uniform [illegible].

10. It is understood [illegible] Report system was generally adopted [illegible] few years after the introduction of the earlier assessments, and that consequently no alteration will be required to be made at future [illegible]. Explanation on this point should, however, be clearly given in future, and also for each future revision in respect to the extent to which it has been found necessary to alter [illegible] from the classification values or [illegible] and the different descriptions of soils. The smallest extent of variation from the old valuation consistent with the principle laid down in the last paragraph should be permitted, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the valuation of the poorest and lighter soils low.

11. If the above rules are adhered to, the cases in which the enhancement of the assessment in individual holdings will be found to be in excess of the prescribed limits will probably be very few. In order to prevent excessive individual increases, the fixed standard of valuation must not be abandoned. It will always be optional with Government to remit wholly or in part, or for a particular period, such proportion of the increase in excess of 100 per cent. as may seem necessary; but the correct value of the land must be carefully ascertained on a uniform basis, and the proper assessment thereon duly calculated and recorded.

12. Lastly, it remains to be considered how the revised assessments that have already been introduced in certain parts of the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates, can best be assimilated with the rates that will probably be introduced elsewhere in these Collectorates under the above instructions. In dealing with this question, the fact must not be lost sight of that the work of the earlier settlements was characterized by greater defects in respect to both measurement and classification, than that done after some experience had been acquired. It was, therefore, to be expected that larger proportionate increases would be obtained by the first than by subsequent revisions; and the [illegible] in the figures shewn in the table in paragraph [illegible] are understood to be due chiefly to this cause.

After very careful consideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorize the requisite reductions being made on the following principles:—

1st—Portions of cultivated Numbers hitherto unassessed, are to be deducted as laid down in paragraph 7 above, where it is practicable to do so.

2nd—When this has been done, the maximum rates of the Taluka are to be so reduced as to bring the increase in the total revenue demanded of a Taluka or group of villages within the limits of 50 per cent. This having been done, any case in which the increase in a village is still above 75 per cent. or in an individual holding above 100 per cent., should be specially reported for orders, with distinct recommendations from the Survey Officers whether further alterations are necessary, and, if so, how they should be effected.

His Excellency in Council is of opinion that for the reasons given in paragraph 12, this reduction will, in the cases alluded to, be sufficient.

13. His Excellency in Council hopes that in Talukas settled subsequent to 18[illegible], little or no field operations will be required, and that the revision of the assessment by a mere re-adjustment of the maximum rates will be found to be all that is necessary.

E. [illegible] CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] ...NCE. [illegible] ALL. [illegible]

[illegible] Victoria Cross upon [illegible] for his distinguished gallantry [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 27th October, Aft.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London yesterday.

LONDON, 27th October, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy.

The London Cotton Market closed flat and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollerah [illegible]

The Manchester Market has been in favour of buyers.

[illegible] 7s.

[illegible] 8¼d.

[illegible]

[illegible] French Rentes, 1871 [illegible]

Bar Silver [illegible] 57 11/16.

Arrivals—Java, Ariel, Jane and Arthur.

LONDON, 28th October, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats prices were declining.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollerah [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bar Silver [illegible] 57 11/16.

The sum of [illegible] has been withdrawn from the Bank of England [illegible]

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—[illegible]

THE FLOODS AND INTERRUPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

[Special Telegrams to the "Bombay Gazette."]

COCHIN, 28th October.

We have been without Bombay and Madras mails for three days, owing to the fall of three railway bridges, the [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], on the Madras line, and one at [illegible] on the north-west line. There were destructive floods at Nellore and other places on the Pennar [illegible] Monday last. The [illegible] continues cloudy and [illegible]. Telegraphic communication was interrupted till yesterday.

BANGALORE, [illegible]

Through communication with Madras has been resumed. Passengers now cross [illegible] break by the Government bridge near [illegible], which has been repaired. The North [illegible] line now runs through to Hajampett.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(Special Telegram to the "Bombay Gazette.")

LAHORE, 28th October.

Sirdar Mahomed [illegible] Khan, father-in-law of the [illegible] of Cabul, is awaiting the arrival of the Ameer's forces at Furrah to join with them in fighting against Mahomed Yakoob Khan.

From Bokhara it is stated that a Russian officer has visited the Ameer of Bokhara to consult together on the present state of Yarkund and Khokand.

The [illegible] of the opera La Forza del Destino will, the Englishman is assured, be in a style altogether unprecedented in Calcutta.

Lieutenant J. H. Vivian, of the 85th Light Infantry, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, has, we are told, been made Settlement Commissioner for Oudh—a newly created appointment.

The appointment of Mr. Edmund Robert Wodehouse to be Private Secretary to the Governor is announced in yesterday's Government Gazette. Mr. Lee-Warner, [illegible] is temporarily attached to the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat.

It is stated that Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., who has just vacated the Brigade Command of the Sind District, and has obtained three months' furlough in India, will be appointed to the Divisional Command of the Poona Division of the Army, on Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., retiring from the Command in December next.

A [illegible] news report from Aden to the 21st inst. states that the acting Political Resident, accompanied by Captain [illegible], Assistant Resident, left Aden on a [illegible] visit to Makalla and Shahar in the Kwangtung on the afternoon of the 15th inst. The Kwangtung will probably be absent about eight or ten days. The public health in and around Aden continues good. There is no political news of importance.

We regret to announce the death, on the 28th inst., of Surgeon-Major John Cornish Tre[illegible], late of the Bombay Medical Establishment. The deceased entered the service on the 10th March 1842, and attained the rank of Surgeon-Major on [illegible] March 18[illegible]. By Government General Order [illegible] September 1874, he had been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of [illegible] from the 1st instant. His remains were interred in the [illegible] Cemetery yesterday [illegible].

The [illegible] continue to [illegible]. On the night of the [illegible] instant [illegible] European soldier [illegible] deserted from a detachment [illegible] taking arms with them. They proceeded in the direction of Bally, where the prisoners [illegible] escaped from [illegible] jail have taken refuge. The deserter succeeded in seducing from their duty two more soldiers from a detachment stationed at Oomsoor. Among the deserters there are four soldiers who were doing duty at the jail.

There would [illegible] appear to be [illegible] energy amongst the staff of the Madras Railway that was evinced by the Engineer [illegible] Traffic Departments of the G. I. P. Railway on the occasion of the flood in the [illegible] Nullah in July last. On that occasion, if we remember rightly, the mails were only delayed for a few hours, as every exertion was used to send them forward. This Tuesday, however, is the fourth day that no mail has been received from Madras, and it certainly [illegible] that they might have [illegible] by some means or another.

but possibly they think such matters of no importance in the [illegible]. If the Railway authorities do not look sharp a second mail [illegible] may [illegible] without seeing the [illegible].

A [illegible] full length portrait of His Excellency the Viceroy has, the Englishman tells us, just been painted by Mr. Alexander E. Caddy, of Calcutta, which is intended for the Dacca Pogose School as a memorial of the late visit of Lord Northbrook during his tour to the eastern districts of Bengal. In the address which was presented to His Lordship by the proprietor, Mr. N. P. Pogose, of [illegible], a request was made that His Excellency would allow his portrait to be placed in the school; and His Lordship, in reply, not only congratulated Mr. Pogose on the continued success of his school, but also consented to allow his portrait to be placed in the school as a memento of his visit. The Dacca Pogose School was founded by Mr. Pogose in the year 1848, at a time when the Government local College and Collegiate school were the only educational establishments in Dacca, and has since been maintained at the expense of the proprietor aided by small occasional grants from Government. At the present time it has [illegible] from 100 to 500 pupils.

Club life in London is (says the [illegible]) only half developed, it seems. It exists merely in embryo. Three new schemes are talked of for its improvement. One of them is an alliance between two clubs whose houses are far apart. Something of the kind has always been customary in the autumn, when the members of two or even three clubs meet only at one, while the others undergo alterations or new painting. An extension of the practice is warmly advocated; but it only comes to this, that what is really but one club should have several branches, like a bank. A second scheme embodies the converse of the first. It is said that, as a good many members of West-end clubs have daily business in the city, several should join and open a convenient luncheon-room and reading-room near Temple Bar; a place where one might write a note and read a newspaper without a journey to Pall-Mall or Savile-row. The third suggestion does not appear so easy to carry out. It is proposed that some of the old clubs, especially those which have a literary, or art, or scientific object in existing, should have ladies' rooms, where members' wives might come. Some such scheme as this might prove practicable—certainly it would be very convenient. But to many club men the idea will be full of terror. To them any invasion of the sanctity of club life by the admission of women would be intolerable.

The Pall Mall Gazette:—The opening of the Suez Canal and the present scarcity and incompetency of British seamen has, during the past two years, very much revived the demand for lascar crews in our mercantile marine. Some twenty years ago these crews were often brought to London. Upwards of 2,000 entered the port annually; 800 were found at one time on ships in the docks; but their sanitary condition after being paid off was so bad that during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856 no fewer than 2,031 were admitted into the Dreadnought Hospital alone; and as it was presumed that the cold weather round the Cape and our own changeable climate was the cause of this enormous amount of sickness, the masters of East Indiamen ceased to ship them. It appears, however, [illegible] above mentioned, that the practice of manning ships with Asiatics has been revived. Nearly all the Peninsular and Oriental steamships now bring lascar crews to London, and, according to the statistics of the Home for Asiatics [illegible], more than 1,400 lascars passed through that establishment during the months of August and September last. It is evident, however, that much care is required in their sanitary management, for at the present time thirty of these people, living at the Home, are more or less affected with scurvy, which is being made the subject of official inquiries by the Board of Trade. Colonel Hughes, the honorary secretary of the Home, who has had more than fifty years' experience in the matter, maintains that as regards lascars [illegible] in England, health [illegible], whereas the opinion of some medical officers is to the effect that [illegible] apart from such care, very much predisposes Asiatics to pulmonary disease. Meanwhile most masters and mates of ships declare that lascar crews are far more useful and more amenable to discipline than the present class of British seamen, and they can of course be obtained at a cheaper scale of wages, and cost less in point of rations.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

GUJERAT, 27th October.

OFFICIAL CHANGES—MR. HOPE LIKELY TO RETURN TO BOMBAY.

The rumour about Mr. Hope's transference to Bombay has got a wide circulation. That gentleman is now enjoying a month's privilege leave on the Toongar Hill, to which he has made it a rule to resort every year. Such a temporary rest and secession from duty is no doubt necessary for a man like Mr. Hope, who is energetic to a fault, and whose brain is always working with some scheme or other. After the expiration of his leave he, it is understood, will be promoted to the Customs Commissionership of Bombay in the place of Mr. Lestock Reid, who has no mind to return to India. It is not known who will succeed Mr. Hope in that case. But it is generally conjectured that the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Jacomb, formerly an Under-Secretary to Government, is to be the future Collector of Surat. The name of Mr. Borradaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, is also mentioned. But a reference to the Civil List shows that he cannot be appointed without superseding some of his seniors. The camp of the Collector of Ahmedabad is now at Gogo.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE—A FAILURE.

Baroda is now-a-days the centre of public anxiety. High expectations were entertained of Mr. Dadabhoy, but they are all doomed to disappointment. As to the efficient management of a State he has been found a novice and sorely wanting in political experience. He may be a very good speech-maker in a British India Association, but as a Dewan of Baroda he is a complete failure. His first business ought to have been to secure the confidence either of the Chief or of the people. This he has failed to achieve. All his endeavours in that direction have fallen through, and he has been simply successful in being odious to the Guickwar and his subjects. The long standing grievances of the oppressed people have nowise been redressed. They think nothing more of the new Ministry than of the change from King Log to King Stork of the fable. Mr. Dadabhoy no doubt deserves credit for engaging some of his experienced friends to co-operate with him in the administrative machinery. They are given high—I should say very high—salaries. But the old Kamdars who are obliged to make room for these new officers are still allowed by the Guickwar to draw their usual pay at the same time without doing any duty. This is certainly ridiculous. The coffers of the State have thereby been drained off almost to emptiness. The position of Dewan has been degraded in the eye of the people by the Guickwar having created a new post of Pritinidhi for his brother-in-law, whose rank is superior to that of the Parsee gentleman. If Mr. Dadabhoy and his colleagues are sensible men they should let Mulharrao alone and, sacrificing their desire for power or pelf, immediately leave Baroda saying, if they choose, delenda est Carthago.

A HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE.

The Hindoo widow marriage that took place a month ago at Ahmedabad, and which you have already noticed in one of your impressions, has created a great sensation among the Jains and particularly among the Visaw Shrimalee caste. The married couple have since been excommunicated and are persecuted to the extreme. The Jains believe this widow re-marriage to be an outrage upon their time-honoured customs, and have foolishly been advised by some wiseacres to take legal steps against the reformers that took part in the ceremonies. A criminal action is already filed in the Magistrate's Court, Ahmedabad, and you will know the result of it very soon.

A [illegible]

On Sunday last a great concourse of Hindoo devotees were seen to congregate at Wudtal, a sacred place near Neriad. Here Swamee Narayen, the founder of the church, on whom Bishop Heber has bestowed high encomiums, has built a beautiful shrine at a fabulously large sum of money. The idols are of the most precious metal and are studded over with diamonds. There is a magnificent dhurmshala which can give accommodation to thousands of pilgrims, of whom the number present on this occasion was nearly a lac. The chief [illegible] of this place is cleanliness; and a large number of [illegible] that form very good [illegible] not unoften [illegible] many European officers to make it their [illegible] this place you will frequently meet with [illegible] missionaries specially trained for the order. [illegible] appears to be a very active sect [illegible] proselytes. Let Professor Max Müller take a note of this.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 24th October.

VERNACULAR PRESS AND NATIVE OPINIONS.

Any interesting [illegible] might be made of native opinion throughout the country in translation from the vernacular papers. [illegible] statements may be peculiarly native, but many of them are essentially correct, and cannot easily be gainsaid. However much those in high places may affect to despise the notions of the conquered race, yet it would be as well at times to pause and reflect on what the native press may occasionally tell us. For instance a correspondent to an Oudh "vernacular" writes

ON THE VEXATIOUS DETENTION OF WITNESSES,

and states that having occasion to go to the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Barabanki in the Lucknow division, he saw there a number of villagers lying [illegible] under the trees. On inquiry he was told that they numbered some forty persons who had been summoned in a case, and had been compelled to draw up recognisances for personal attendance; that they had daily to come from their houses ten miles off to the Court early every morning, and to return in the evening, hungry and tired, after dancing attendance on the Court for days together. This arose from the Civil Officer not fixing a date for the hearing of the case. The unfortunate men were heard to say that imprisonment would be preferable to the inconvenience to which they were subjected. They had to neglect their daily work, and they and their families had to starve in consequence. Any one who knows anything of the mofussil is aware how common the practice is throughout India in its every day official routine; and yet these poor witnesses must not raise their voices to protest against such grievous hardships. I could fill a column from my personal experiences under this one head alone. "Dancing attendance" reminds me of a fact that concerns even us Europeans dwelling beyond the shadows of the High Courts. An assault was committed by a European on a native. No Justice of the Peace was present to hear the complaint. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, a complaint in the first instance can be heard by any magistrate, who, if he have not the power himself to try the case, can transfer it, and appoint a day for hearing before the Court of competent jurisdiction. In this instance the Court was 80 miles away. And, how think you the summons was worded? "That you Mr. Smith do on the (date) attend at the Court of Mr. Brown, wherever the said Mr. Brown do hold his Court on that date, to answer to the said charge." A pretty sort of an injunction this to start a man on a groping expedition in search of a peripatetic Court on a tour in the jungles. An account of his marrowbone peregrinations would prove useful and interesting to those afterwards similarly directed, and might be headed "Quiet Qualms in search of a Justice of the Peace."

OVER CUTS.

The Accountant Department of these provinces indulges occasionally in jokative amusement. An instance occurred lately in which a retrenchment had been made by the Accountant General from the salary of a Settlement Officer in Oudh for a day on which his privilege leave expired, and on which he could not resume charge of his office in consequence of the day being a holiday. In the sore dilemma that arose, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh asked the Government of India for an authoritative ruling on a question that involved so general and so knotty a principle, for he by no means relished the A. G.'s flouts or his gonks. The Government of India have accorded its sanction to the [illegible] of the retrenchment against the officer concerned, but have intimated that no ruling can be passed at present, on the general principle involved in this important question, which, one would suppose, required the august deliberation of the Viceroy in Council to decide. Verily, the case does occasionally crop [illegible] imagine that the presence of the officer at the station on the day he was bound to be there and prepared to resume his functions was in itself sufficient [illegible] returned to duty to entitle him to his salary. It is simply [illegible] on one branch of the Financial tree and the huge [illegible] at work in the P. W. D. on the other [illegible].

VERNACULAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

It has been suggested, with some claims to consideration, that the Annual Administration Reports of the different Local Governments and Administrations should be published in the vernacular [illegible] for the benefit of the native reading public. The Punjab Government publishes an Urdu version of its yearly report, an example that might with benefit be followed, I think, by all the rest. We might learn something from native criticism on these annual [illegible]. Among other things it has been proposed to publish a vernacular version of the Gazette of India. The [illegible] of information this official [illegible] contains falls still-born upon the mass of educated natives of the country, which would otherwise be rendered useful if perused in an intelligible form by princes and others at the head of Native States.

APPEALS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Exception has been taken, and with good reason, by the vernacular press, to the announcement of the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government will take no notice of any communication from any individual resident in India which is not transmitted through the regular channel. It is stated that the local Governments do either suppress or detain long in their offices all such letters or appeals containing complaints against themselves on being forwarded through them. It was observed that the order in question is as impolitic and inconsistent with justice as if the orders had been issued by the Moghul sovereigns of olden time to the governors of provinces subordinate to them, that no complaint would be heeded unless submitted through them. The Emperor Akbar, in an imperial work written by himself, remarked—"Intrust not the hearing of complaints of any of your subordinates to your Dewan; for it may be that those complaints may be against the Dewan himself." The system of sending appeals of the nature above alluded to through the officer against whose decision the appeal is made is open to abuse, on the score that the officer, unless he is a man of very liberal views, takes such an appeal as a personal insult to himself and a direct slur upon his judgment. It appears that the order in question is a common topic of discussion amongst the natives, but is more especially felt by the Chiefs and Princes of Native States, who have learnt to regard their success or otherwise as entirely dependent upon the kindness and assistance of their Political Agents.

NATIVE APPOINTMENTS IN OUDH.

In Oudh great praise has been bestowed on the Chief Commissioner for the active interest he has taken in the welfare of its inhabitants. It has been observed that it was through Sir George Couper's exertions that the insane Sarda Canals project was abandoned in deference to the interests of the people; and he has recently passed an order restricting the appointment to many official posts to natives of Oudh. Two appointments seem to have given the native public great satisfaction. These are the promotion of Narain Dass to the Judgeship of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow in succession to Captain Pilcher, and the appointment of Pundit Kali Sahai to succeed Mr. Morrison, C.S., as Superintendent of the Court of Wards. Complaints had been made that places in Oudh have, as a rule, been conferred chiefly on outsiders. For instance, of the large number of men who were employed in the Settlement Department, which lasted for fourteen years, scarcely one-half were natives of the province, and the few who were appointed, for the most part, held inferior posts. So also, almost all the higher offices in the Civil Service, such as Extra Assistant Commissionerships, are held by natives of the North-West Provinces, only one or two of the number (39) being of Oudh. A bitter complaint has also gone forth that all appointments in the Railway and other departments are monopolized by the irrepressible Bengali Baboos. A hope is earnestly expressed that this state of things will no longer be permitted to continue, and that Sir George Couper will see that his order for the exclusive employment of the inhabitants of Oudh in that province is strictly carried out. It is this alone that will enable some of them to emerge from the state of poverty in which they have been living since the introduction of English rule into the province.

ENOUGH!!!

Walking on the roads about Lucknow early one morning this week my attention was attracted to a printed poster stuck upon every advertisement board, set apart for that purpose, about the place. I was curious enough to tear one down and peruse it. I enclose the precious composition for your edification and that of your readers, if you think it worth while publishing. Standing by itself it would puzzle the uninitiated to fathom the verbiage strung together. The suspicious might interpret its occult meaning as tending mutiny-wards. These words "Let us not lose heart, let us gird up our loins and be heroes in the strife. Friend! shake off your lethargy, and accept your position in this moral struggle." Surely, thought I, they have left out a [illegible] in the last word but one. Apparently not. I read the paper backwards and forwards and side ways, but could make nothing of the enigma. At last a friend of mine opened my dull understanding to its signification. All this sound and fury were part and parcel of superfluous flux that pressed upon a Bengali Baboo student's brain. He is besides a Brahmo of a superior order to the rest of his degraded race. From on high, therefore, he has been denouncing the vices and miseries of his countrymen—specially palpable at this festive season of the Dusserah. He calls upon them to—Hold, enough!!! So say I, and if the country is full of drunkards, sensualists, hypocrites, and cowards, of whose freaks and follies our Brahmo appears to be tired, so also perhaps are the orthodox Hindoos of the "conceit which has blinded him" in thus publicly parading the amount of instruction he has thus far reached by publicly posting a denunciatory missive which cannot claim originality from the fact of its having been licked into shape with the aid of an Englishman. I am verily sick of Baboodom among the manly races of the north. Would that they would travel south instead of crawling up here under the aegis of that wing the effeminates pretend to despise.

COURT MARTIAL.

A court-martial was assembled at Lucknow a short while since to try Gunner Kane for causing the death of his wife. He was arraigned in the capital [illegible] he [illegible] on the lesser charge [illegible] hurt. It was the old, old story. Both drunkards, and [illegible] the time of the assault been drinking. One word led to another, and in an infuriated delirium he violently assaulted her [illegible] fractured her jaw [illegible] to the brain, which resulted in her death. [illegible] woman [illegible] her [illegible] will explain [illegible] by [illegible] during which, it is to be hoped, he [illegible] thoroughly sober in more respects than one.

SCHOOL [illegible] ENGINEERS.

The European troops at Lucknow have contributed no fewer than seven of the twenty-two non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have passed the entrance examination for the upper subordinate class at the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. Four of the successful candidates belong to H. M.'s 40th Regiment, two to the 58th, and one to the 19th Brigade R. A.

THE LAGOONS IN OUDH.

A plan has been proposed as a remedy for malaria, for deepening a portion of the large shallow lakes which abound in the province, and how extensively distributed you may note by inspecting a large map of the same. This was first proposed by Dr. Sutherland, and his project was circulated by order of the Secretary of State for information in India. I have frequently noticed this practice adopted—with what precise object it would be difficult to determine. Very possibly it may be more genial to the Secretary's feelings to keep [illegible] at an enchanting distance, a desirable project, which for many reasons it would be inconvenient to undertake, especially when no immediate return on the capital expended may be expected. It is a gentlemanly way of shelving a scheme which, however expedient and advisable in other respects, might render the province too healthy, in driving from the malaria fever which envelopes it. Besides, it would interfere with the quinine trade, and, worse than all, the doctors' mortality returns would be simply blank sheets of paper. It is true the great Sardah canal project, of which we read so much last year, would greatly simplify the draining of these miasmatic areas, but this remedy would be worse, financially, than the disease. And then the talookdars would rather there were a few hundred deaths in the year than that their fine estates in the Doab between the Gogra and the Ganges should be as uselessly cut up by a net work of navigable and irrigation canals, in a land which has for centuries been a garden without such adventitious sustentation.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the 16th instant, whilst the down train from Fyzabad was nearing the Mehpore station, the driver seeing a woman sitting near the rail sounded the danger whistle, to which she paid no attention; but covering her head with her chudder threw herself deliberately lengthwise on the rail. The driver did his best to pull up. It was of little use. The cow-catcher caught the poor creature on the left arm and frightfully mutilated it. Her skull was also fractured. She was picked up and taken into the Jounpore city hospital, where she died soon after from loss of blood. The unfortunate creature was not more than nineteen years of age, and having had a quarrel with her husband, crossed both him and the Styx in this summary way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir John Strachey, with his staff and offices will be back to Allahabad from Nynee Tal early next month. He will remain at the capital till the middle of December, after which he will start on his cold weather tour.

Dr. H S Smith, now Civil Surgeon at Saharunpore, has been appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy of Allahabad in the room of Dr. Irving, who has long filled the post with infinite credit to himself.

There have been indications for some time past of a revival amongst the Mahomedans of Lucknow. Old deserted musjids have been repaired and frequented by large numbers of worshippers; the street preaching has been revived a little, and they have opened schools in which their religion is taught. From my own experience for many years past, I may as well tell you that these schools are not so much for the instruction of those born in the faith, as it is to make proselytes amongst the thousands of Indian street Arabs in all the large mofussil cities and towns. And very successful are the exertions of Islam in this direction.

Major Whish has temporarily taken Colonel Alexander's place as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in the P. W. D., Oudh.

The highest temperature in the sun's rays is about 115° —in the shade 96°, mean 80°. At dawn it has not as yet been lower than 72°.

The Nana Sahib's name has again cropped up—with something essentially vital, I trust this time. This is what Pastor Madak of the Ahmednuggur Mission writes of that [illegible]: "[illegible] at Allahabad, in 1872, I visited Bithoor, where forty years before, as a child, I played with Nana Sahib. In the mutiny of 1857, he cruelly and treacherously slaughtered at Cawnpore a company of defenceless Europeans, not men only, but helpless women and innocent children. Seeing the memorial garden and pillar at that place, brought before me as it were the picture of Nana Sahib and his deeds." Methinks that Pastor Madak would make a first class witness for identifying the [illegible] made over by Gwalior.

The agricultural prospects of these provinces are nearly all that can be wished or desired. Wheat sowings have commenced at all points of the compass, and the heavy dews that now fall will nourish the young plant till the winter rains set in [illegible] the end of the year.

This day closes the last of our holidays for a time. The Courts will open on Monday to separate sets of tunes on instruments handled by incidental performers. There is the Williams' case; the Sinclair ditto; the Jackson's (plunder) ditto; and last, but not least, that of [illegible] attempted rape on a young English girl of eight years of age, and who has appealed. Sackville Davis the barrister has based his appeal upon the incredibility of the evidence. The results of the first and the last case [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioner [illegible] upon his [illegible] months, and I would gladly [illegible] of Oudh may benefit thereby. [illegible]

When Mr. Currie, the Judicial Commissioner of [illegible] leave, Mr Capper, the Commissioner of Fyzabad will officiate for him. Some think that Colonel [illegible] Reid the Commissioner of Lucknow, will; but I don't.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1874.

[From our own Correspondent.]

THIRD DAY, 22nd October.

FIRST RACE.—"The Stewards' Cup" of Rs 250 (in specie) added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each. For all Arabs and country-breds, C. W. for age and class raised 10lbs. The winner of any race at this meeting with Rs. 300 added to carry 5 lbs. extra, (over and above any other penalty.) 1¼ miles. 12 Subs.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr Herbert's	b c-b g Shanbally, aged	10	0	1
Col Douglas's	b c-b h Iron Master, aged	10	3	2
Mr Hughes's	b c-b f Hearts Ease 5 yrs	9	13	0
Mr Stewart's	b c-b m Heather Belle, (late Canada) aged	10	0	0
Mr Burrowe's	ch c-b f Lady Hamilton, 5 yrs	9	3	0
Mr Collins's	b a h Navarino, aged	9	3	0

A very bad start. Iron Master got off the best, and made the running with Shanbally in close attendance, and before they had gone half a mile it was quite clear that there was nothing else in the race. Iron Master retained his lead till he reached the corner leading to the straight run in, when Shanbally closed up and came alongside of him. The two raced together till they got to the distance post, when Shanbally passed his opponent and won after a good race by two lengths, the other horses a long way behind. The Arab was never in the race. 56s.—2m. 29s. Betting—6 to 1 Shanbally; 2 to 1 Navarino; 4 to 1 Iron Master; 5 to 2 Hearts Ease; 15 to 1 Heather Belle; 50 to 1 Lady Hamilton.

SECOND RACE.—"The Umballa Grand Annual Steeple Chase." Rs. 700 from the fund, for all horses. A winner of any steeple chase in former seasons value Rs. 500 to carry 4lbs. extra, (over and above any other penalties.) About 3 miles over the steeple-chase course.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr Kinchant's	ch aus g Uhlan, aged	10	11	1
Col Nees's	ch aus g Daybreak, aged	11	11	2
Mr Roberts's	b aus g Don Juan, aged	11	4	0
Mr F Johnson's	b aus g April Fool, (late Topsail)	10	11	0
Capt. Phillips's	gr aus g Gaffer Grey, aged	11	7	0
Mr C Roberts's	b aus m Norah, aged	10	11	0
Mr Studd's	b aus m Rebecca, aged	11	7	0

After negotiating the first fence Don Juan went to the front with Gaffer Grey, Uhlan, and April Fool in close attendance, Daybreak, Nora, and Rebecca bringing up the rear. They kept this order for the first mile when they reached the big mud wall, where April Fool broke his hind leg, (how it was done I cannot exactly say; for he jumped the wall well, and it was not till he was some thirty yards the other side of it that the leg went). A quarter of a mile further on Uhlan passed Don Juan, who dropped back into second place, Gaffer Grey close behind Don Juan, and Daybreak lying off a good fifty yards, with Nora and Rebecca in rear. After crossing the second water jump, about 1½ mile from home, the pace which so far had been moderate began to mend, and Uhlan now cut out the running at a very fast pace, Don Juan and Gaffer Grey sticking close to him at intervals of three and six lengths, Daybreak falling still further to the rear and everything else out of the race. By the time the heavy plough (about ¾ mile from home) was reached, it was quite clear that Gaffer Grey was done, and Don Juan likewise showed signs of having got pretty near to the end of his tether, Daybreak passed them both, and some thought there would be a finish between the two chestnuts. But as was quite clear to those who had watched the race closely that Daybreak had lain far too much out of his ground, and what was more, had to make it up through heavy plough, the result was that although he considerably decreased the interval between him and the leading horse, he could never catch him, and Uhlan won pretty easy by 7 or 8 lengths. Time—7m 6s. Distance 3 miles, half a mile of which was heavy plough; the remainder very easy going. This race may almost be said to have been a flat race. The walls and rails were, as I thought, just like so much brown paper, and it was as easy to gallop through them as over them. Had the last wall in the plough, 600 yards from home, been a stiff one, the first and second horses would both have come to grief, and Gaffer Grey, who was the best jumper in the race, would have won. Betting—5 to 2 Daybreak; 5 to 2 Rebecca; 8 to 1 Gaffer Grey; 10 to 1 Uhlan; 10 to 1 April Fool; 16 to 1 Don Juan; 8 to 1 Norah.

THIRD RACE.—"The Umballa Hunt Cup," Rs. 350, in specie. A steeple-chase for Arabs and country-breds. A winner of any steeple-chase in former seasons value Rs. 300 to carry 4lbs. extra, (over and above any other penalty.) [illegible] miles over the steeple chase course.

[illegible]

Not a very interesting race. Marquis refused once, Harlequin refused once and [illegible] once. The winner, Twilight, refused twice and won in a canter by 100 yards. [illegible] was scratched at the lotteries, as he hit his leg a blow which temporarily lamed him. If he had started the race would have been a gift to him. Time—6m. 35s. Distance 2½ miles. Betting—2 to 1 Harlequin; 7 to 5 Marquis; 6 to 1 Twilight.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." Rs. 300 from the fund, for all horses. Horses 14-2 to carry 8 stone, and 3lbs. added or allowed for every ½ inch over or under. No penalties or allowances. ¾ mile. 15 Subs. of whom 30 pays Rs. 40.

		st.	lbs.	
Baboo M M Dass's	ch aus h Sir William, 15-1½	9	7	1
Mr Maitland's	dun aus m Margaret, 15-0½	9	1	2
Mr Stewart's	br aus g Heather Jock, 15-0½	8	12	0
Mr Gore's	b aus g Slipstone, 15-3½	10	5	0
Mr Collins's	b aus g Marston (late Little John)	9	1	0
Mr McMinn's	b aus g The Wizard, 15-0½	9	1	0

This was a splendid race. All the horses were well together till they were about fifty yards from home, when Sir William shot ahead and won by a length. Time—54s. Betting—Even on Sir William; 9 to 2 Margaret; 6 to 1 Wizard; 8 to 1 Little John; 20 to 1 Slipstone; 20 to 1 Heather Jock. There being only two entries for the Pony Handicap, it fell through.

MR. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is not my place to discuss with your correspondents, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and N. Ardaseer Wadia, through the medium of your journal, suffice it to say that they have not confined themselves to the points at issue.

Mr. N. Ardaseer Wadia attempts to throw doubts on my previous letter by bringing irrelevant matters without attempting to touch the most important statements made therein. I have no doubt the public will fail to see the discrepancy which he endeavours to point out between my mehta's evidence and my statement. The mehta distinctly said that the part in the purchase was accepted in 1859, whereas the sale itself was made in 1868. He also put in the duly stamped and executed agreement, which must clearly show the date of the transaction. As regards the part being taken in the mehta's name I need not point out that it is not at all an uncommon proceeding amongst natives. The part was neither accepted by me personally nor was it for my personal account, but on account of the firm, and as the mehta was to share in it, it was thought advisable to take it in his name.

The statement about the solicitor's clerk not finding me is simply ridiculous. My place of business at Mandvee Bunder is well known, and I am always to be found there. It is, besides, very seldom that a day passes without my coming to the Fort. I have already shown that owing to the sale of the assets by the liquidators of the East India Bank I have been a loser of a large sum of money, amounting to more than rupees thirty thousand to forty thousand, and that up to this time I have not received a pie on account of purchase of assets. I have also shown that the calls payable by me amounted to rupees five thousand and five hundred, and that I could under no circumstances avoid that payment, while the amount receivable by me out of call proceeds alone was more than six times that sum, and that therefore I had no earthly interest in preventing the enforcement of calls.

I don't think I will be justified to do any thing more, for the present at least, until the appeal is disposed of, and I therefore do not deem it advisable to notice any further attempts like these of the letters under reference.—Yours, &c.,

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay, 29th October.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am obliged to "Little Ginger" for the additional prominence which his criticism gives to the above Company, and also for the opportunity, which, by your courtesy, his letter in your to-day's issue gives me of publicly explaining the nature and constitution of "The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited." It is to be regretted, however, that "Little Ginger" should hide behind such an elegant nom de plume; his real name might, perchance, assist your readers to correctly estimate the motives which have prompted him to honour the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company with his opposition. "Little Ginger" states that our prospectus points out the "peculiar advantages of having a mill in Bombay managed by a board of directors in England, nearly all of whom are mill-owners." The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., so far as I can understand, is the only public mill company whose direction is composed mainly of thoroughly practical spinners and manufacturers. The advantages of a board so constituted are self-evident, because such a board at the outset is an assurance to shareholders that losses will not arise from the lack of experience or ignorance which may reasonably be expected from a non-practical [illegible].

Further, the directors of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company being with one exception of at least thirty years' individual acquaintance with cotton spinning and weaving, such a board could not be found in India, hence the necessity of having it in Manchester. "Little Ginger" suppresses the information that a manager will be sent from Manchester, and that, further, a local committee of six gentlemen will be formed in Bombay, selected from shareholders. This committee would facilitate and watch the general interests of the Company.

"Little Ginger" states "I could not but admire the [illegible] of those [illegible] wise men in introducing the [illegible] to a venture which, if successful, must be diametrically opposed to their own interests." I need, over this poser, I am forced to take "Little Ginger" into my confidence, and I must agree with his opinion that the board are "wise men" who read the signs of the times, and who believe that two to three annas per pound profit in Bombay is a better return for capital invested than one farthing to half-penny per pound profit on the same article in Manchester. Further knowing that Lancashire has seen her best days as regards her cotton industry, and seeing clearly that India must eventually again become the great, perhaps the greatest, cotton manufacturing country, one of these "wise men" has recently sold to a limited company one of his mills for £50,000, and I believe is seeking to convert a second. Another director about a year ago realized his mill and cottage, and has now invested a portion of the proceeds in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co. This information I hope will enable "Little Ginger" to reconcile the apparent anomaly. "Little Ginger" states "from all I can learn the good intentions of these generous promoters do not seem to be properly appreciated." This I suppose is an insinuation that the Anglo-Indian Company is not being supported here; if so, the insinuation has no foundation in fact. The handsome total of deposit money—(not promises)—now lying in the Oriental Bank, Bombay, has fairly broken the back of the Bombay [illegible] opposition which has been unceasing in its efforts to prevent the Anglo-Indian Company becoming a fact, but if not a single additional share be applied for the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company is a success. "Little Ginger's" statement that he received an "anonymous circular" is simply untrue, as the circular or memorandum to which he refers was headed in the plainest type, "Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay."

"Little Ginger's" grand charge however, is reserved for the clause relating to "founders' shares," which in the Anglo-Indian Company's prospectus reads as follows:—

"The 150 founders' shares will entitle holders to one-fourth of the remaining profits of the Company after setting apart a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the Company."

On this point "Little Ginger" thus unburthens himself—"from this I deduce that supposing the success of the mill to be as great as the promoters expect in the course of the next three years, the 150 shares of £1 each in addition to a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, will receive a bonus to be divided between them of £52,500."

"Little Ginger's" calculation is correct, assuming the whole £300,000 called up, and the profits such as are expected, the holders of the "founders' shares" would receive in three years £52,500; but "Little Ginger" has omitted to state that the ordinary shareholders would have received during that time £247,500 besides possessing the mill value, £300,000, intact at the end of the three years, to say nothing of the good-will which such a concern would fetch. Whatever be the amount received in the future by founders they will have justly earned it for the following reasons:—not a penny of promotion money has been charged by the promoters. Had the scheme fallen through, all the valuable time and labour bestowed, and all the expenses incurred, would have been borne by the founders—not the public; and again, everything is given to the shareholders at absolute cost price—land, buildings, machinery, &c. The directors will personally purchase the machinery without receiving a farthing of commission or consideration of any kind whatsoever. Add to this, that before any reward can be claimed by the holders of founders' shares the handsome interest of ten per cent. must always be preliminarily set apart for ordinary shareholders, and if the profits amounted only to ten per cent or under, the founders are not entitled to anything, but if the profits be, say, twenty per cent., then the ordinary shareholders rank for seventeen and a half per cent. and the 150 founders' shares for the remaining 2½ per cent—thus the more the founders receive the more will be received by the general shareholders—the interests of the two being always identical. The founders' shares are a guarantee for the future careful and vigilant management of the concern, because these founders' shares are absolutely worth nothing to the holders until over 10 per cent profit has been made. The founders therefore are prompted by the most powerful incentives of self-interest to jealously watch over the economical and efficient management of the Company's mills. I may here state that by the articles of association of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., the Company have the first right of refusal in case any holder of founders' shares wishes to sell them.

"Little Ginger" again states—"the system of mills being worked in Bombay by life managers is bad enough; but surely, Sir, this is the last straw that breaks the camel's back."

On this point let the public investigate and judge for themselves. I find on dividing the spindles of some of these mills into their paid-up capital, that the investments have cost the shareholders various prices, ranging from 40 rupees to 57 rupees per spindle, the spindles of the Company which I have the honour to represent will, I expect, cost the shareholders 25 to 30 rupees, the difference betwixt the two classes of mills when dividends come to be paid by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Co. will be striking.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES BRADSHAW.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 29th October.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday, at midnight, a portion of the tiled roof of a single storied house, situated on Bapoo Khote street fell in, slightly injuring two persons who were sleeping under [illegible].

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver, named Dadoo Bapoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of cruelly torturing his horse by using the animal whilst in a disabled state.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The quantity of cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign External Ports and foreign Indian Ports during the past month consisted of 19,409 bales, weighing 76,96,764 lbs. or 9,689¾ candies, valued at Rs. 17,98,000.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—A shopkeeper, doing business on the Parell Road, named Sewjee Cassidass, and who is in partnership with two others, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 175 in currency notes and cash from his box on Wednesday last.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Mahomedan named Kakeem Dosa, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on being adjudged guilty of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of one Wuzeerbhai, a widow.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Mr. Addis, residing in Meadow Street, Fort, reported to the police that about twenty-one days ago he left in a house he was then residing at, in Bell Lane, a pig of lead weighing 123 lbs. and valued at Rs. 14. Mr. Addis went to the house for the purpose of taking it away the day before yesterday but found it gone. He naturally suspected that his pig had been stolen.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Jan Mahomed, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing twenty-three pummaloes from the trees at the Victoria Gardens, the property of the Municipality, and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes, the punishment to be inflicted on the prisoner at the Victoria Gardens.

A COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday, a steam tug belonging to the P. and O. Company came into collision with a jolly boat belonging to one Abdoola Moola, off Mazagon Bunder. The jolly boat sunk soon after the collision, and the crew, which consisted of four men, swam to a boat that happened to be close by at the time of the collision, and were brought safe on shore.

ANOTHER CASE OF SWINDLING.—Rahiman Ameer, a shopkeeper at Goolalwaddy, has reported to the police that a Mahomedan, a stranger to him, came to his shop on Wednesday and purchased two China jars for Rs. 14, and requested him to send his servant with him to receive the money. On the way to the place where he agreed to pay the money the purchaser absconded with the property.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th October 1874, Rs. 36,57,786; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 2,286; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000; balance, Rs. 35,60,072.—There are in addition 12,98,244 rupees worth of Silver Bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint Vaults, and awaiting assay.

FIRE AT KOORLACHEE.—A destructive fire took place last Saturday near the "Khojakhana," a building worth about a lakh of rupees, situated at the Khara Durwaza. A woman was cooking in a neighbouring "kutcha" hut, when a blaze from the chatty [illegible] the next wall of the hut; the fire communicated [illegible] to the "Khojakhana," a portion of which has been burnt down. The fire was put out with much [illegible].

ACCIDENTS.—A Hindoo labourer, while white-washing a bungalow on Malabar Hill, lost his balance and fell from the scaffolding to the ground on Wednesday last, dislocating his right wrist and left ankle. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. On the same day, a workman employed at the Girgaum Spinning Mills got his thumb seriously injured by the machinery whilst in operation; he also was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for medical aid.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Hindoos named Pandoorung Mhase and Narayen Oolowjee were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, No. 1 with stealing a large copper pan valued at Rs. 20, and No. 2 with receiving the same knowing it to be stolen; the property belonged to Hunsey Jowjee. Upon the evidence adduced both prisoners were adjudged guilty. No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD.—Baboojee Goosabu, residing on Nowrojee Hill, reported to the police that on Wednesday last, during his absence from home, his sister-in-law came to his house and took away his daughter, aged three years. Complainant has sought, but has been unable to discover, her whereabouts. The sister-in-law, it appears, was in the habit of coming to complainant's house but never took the child away on any previous occasion. The child had no ornaments on its person; its mother having died some months ago, and was in the charge of an old woman, an acquaintance of the complainant.

EXAMINATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following addition to the rules relating to the examination of candidates under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, No. V. of 1873:—A fee of rupees ten for Europeans and of rupees six for natives will be charged on each certificate of competency that may be granted. The fees must be paid into the office of the Boiler Inspector before the examination takes place. In the event of any candidate not obtaining the required certificate, half the fee will be returned to him.

INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF STAMPS.—The Governor in Council has appointed the Inspector General of Registration and the several Inspectors under him to supervise the Stamp Revenue administration beyond the limits of the Island of Bombay, with effect from the 1st proximo. Their duty will be to visit the various treasuries and examine the stock of stamps to see that they agree with the accounts furnished, and that the said accounts are kept in conformity with the rules laid down, and further, that proper accommodation is provided for the safe custody of the stamps.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF SWINDLING.—Mr. Marcks, a watchmaker, whose place of business is in Hummum Street, reported to the police that a young Parsee, well dressed, apparently aged about 20 or 21 years, came to his shop on Wednesday last, and arranged to purchase a gold keyless hunter lever ladies' watch by H. Grandjean and Co., No. 29,381, enamelled case, jewelled with nineteen diamonds, for Rs. 290. On the bargain being arranged, the Parsee asked Mr. Marcks to send his servant with him and that he would forward the money by him, whereupon Mr. Marcks gave the watch and a receipt for the said amount to the Parsee, sending his servant with him. The Parsee, it appears, took the servant to the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, telling him to wait on the stairs until he returned with the money, but the Parsee cleared out by another door, and no trace has been found of him since.

THE CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. G. NICOLL AND CO.'S CASHIER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Augustine Alphonso was brought up on remand and placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The prisoner stood charged, first with the theft of a pair of lady's boots valued at Rs. 6-8-0, the property of Messrs. G. Nicoll and Co., Meadow Street, Fort; secondly, with fraudulently misappropriating in breach of trust the sum of Rs. 32-8 belonging to the same firm. Mr. Jefferson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Tobin for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution being concluded, Mr. Tobin, on behalf of the defence, commented upon the evidence adduced as unliable, and said that the business of the firm seemed to be carried on very irregularly: he further stated, that defendant was a respectable member of the community and, hitherto nothing had been known detrimental to his character or reputation; he had, moreover, already served the firm for a certain length of time. His Worship, after summoning up the evidence, took another view of the case and convicted the prisoner on both the charges, sentencing him on the first charge to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the common jail: the second sentence to take effect on the expiration of the first.

THE LESSEE OF THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The cause of native public morality has found a champion in Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Grant Road; and his efforts to elevate the native drama by eliminating from its connection every thing of a questionable or undignifying character deserve acknowledgment. On the application of a Hindu, the lessee rented the house for Tuesday night last, as, he thought, for a native performance. On learning subsequently that the house had been rented on behalf of [illegible] twenty-five nautch girls, who had [illegible] and the public to hear them [illegible] during the Ramzan holidays, Mr. Nazir [illegible] the man who had engaged the [illegible] explained to him that, in the interest of public decency and morality he found it necessary to cancel the arrangement. The man expressed his opinion that the arrangement was unobjectionable, and that, if necessary, his clients—the "nautchwalli" ladies—would take possession of the stage for the night by any means they could. Mr. Nazir profited by the hint and sought the assistance of the police authorities, which was most readily afforded. The ladies had made up their minds to spend the day at the theatre in order to arrange their dresses and complete the scenic effects, so that when, on Tuesday morning, they proceeded in a line of carriages to Grant Road and presented themselves at the outer gate of the house with their solicitor (a European gentleman,) they were received by two European police officers, who had a body of native police under their orders, and were told to return whence they came. The solicitor referred to the provisions of the Contract Act and a decree for substantial damages, but the police officers said their plain duty under the circumstances was to follow instructions which were explicit. The solicitor and his fair clients had, therefore, to leave the place. The latter fretted and fumed at the disappointment which their admirers were to suffer in the evening for want of a performance, for which they had, it is said, paid handsomely by purchasing tickets the prices of which ranged from Rs. 25 each downward.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday, the 27th October, was 333, being 24 more than in the preceding week, 62 more than the total of the week ending 28th October 1874, and 34 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 289 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex. still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,691	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	[illegible]
Fort, Southern	2,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Fort, Northern	29,782	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	10	13
Esplanade	19,464	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Market	48,198	...	9	...	5	...	2	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mandwee	35,190	...	16	...	4	...	5	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chakla	36,748	...	10	...	2	2	2	...	[illegible]	14
Oomburkharee	49,878	...	11	...	6	2	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dongree	25,556	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	[illegible]	17
Dhobeetalao	37,61[illegible]	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phunuswaree	29,789	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhooleshwur	38,02[illegible]	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kharatulao	23,698	...	3	...	2	3	3	...	11	[illegible]
Koombarwara	27,594	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	14	12
Khetwaree	24,817	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	12	16
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	12	8
Chaopatee	7,531	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	7	2
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	1
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Mazagon	29,073	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	9	8
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	3	...	6	6	9	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parell	13,77[illegible]	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewree	4,486	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sion	11,572	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	[illegible]	7
Worlee	10,942	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	7
Water Division	22,053	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...
Bombay	644,405	...	94	...	30	30	60	1	333	289
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		3	107	3	41	33	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total Births ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	12	[illegible]
Brahman	...	5	...	3					
Lingaet	...	1							
Bhattia									
Hindoo [illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	19	17	23	3	108	105
[illegible]	...	4	...	4	1	5	...	13	20
[illegible]	...	21	...	8	9	13	...	[illegible]	48
Parsee	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	16	10
Jew	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Native-Christian	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	9	8
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	94	...	30	30	60	[illegible]	333	289
Corresponding week '73	1	88	...	34	26	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st OCTOBER 1874.

KURRACHEE.—River at Kotri on 17th, 9 feet 1 inch; Seer floods in Dadoo and Sehwan abating. Some little damage to crops in Johee by a worm known as "Keeron." Fever and colds prevalent.

Shikarpur.—Rice crops exceptionally good. Great preparations going on for rabi cultivation. Cotton picking commenced, but owing to percolation crops deficient. Fever in bad form very prevalent throughout collectorate.

Haidarabad.—River falling steadily. Fever still prevalent. Reaping of kharif crops continues.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings continue; harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Fever coughs, colds prevalent; in some places dysentery. Weather slightly warmer. Prices of food grain increased.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops good. Bajri reaped. Fever continues.

Surat.—Reaping continues. Rabi crops sown. Fever prevalent.

Broach.—Kharif crops good. Sowing of rabi commenced. Fever continues.

Khandeish.—No change in the state of cotton crop; picking principally of American commenced. Weather and public health good. Rinderpest in Chopra and Dhulia.

Nasik.—Rain 1 inch 29 cents. Crops and public health good. Ripe cotton slightly injured by rain.

Tanna.—Rain 37 cents. Weather and public health good. Fever in Wada, Murbar, Mahim, and Shahpur talukas; and cattle-disease in Murbar and Shahpur talukas. Crops good.

Poona.—Rain 3 inches 99 cents.; fallen more or less in all talukas. Standing kharif crops doing well; some injury to them by locusts in Sirur and Juner. Sowing of rabi in progress. Slight cattle-disease in Bhimthadi, Haveli, and Indapur. Climate and public health good, except at Indapur where fever prevails.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1 inch [illegible] cents. Crops have suffered in some talukas from excess of rain. Slight cattle-disease in Parner taluka. Health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 1 inch 96 cents. Kharif reaped in some places, harvest moderate. Cattle-disease in Sholapur taluka. Health good.

Satara.—Rain 2 inches 9 cents. Kharif crops suffered slightly from excessive rain in most places. Rabi generally sown. Fever in Malsirus and Mahableshwar.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 85 cents. Rice crops good, other crops have suffered from heavy rains. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Heavy rain in Dharwar and Hubli. All crops damaged more or less from excess of rain. Cotton sowing almost completed.

Kaladgi.—Rain 70 cents. Crops moderate. Health good.

Kanara.—Crops good. Reaping in progress on coast. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkote.—Weather fair. Crops thriving. Fever prevalent.

Wudwan.—Corn being reaped. State of cotton and health same as before.

Baroda.—Cotton and other crops thriving. Fever still prevailing.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 19th instant). Rain 92 cents. Crops in flourishing condition. Operations for reaping the early crops just commenced.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 13th instant). Reaping of early crops, rice, nachna, &c., in progress. Fever in Khed taluka. Cattle-disease in Mandungad Peita and Sangameshwar and Khed talukas.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Nurrotumdass Gopaljee, broker.

Dhunjee Kajday, mehta.

Doodun Zamdar bin Husson Zamdar, hack carriages keeper.

Yadowjee Soondurjee, broker.

Bhewa Dadoo, Vishnoo Bhewa, Luxumon Mahadoo, Suckaram Tatia, Balloo Dadoo, Appa Ragoo, and Gopall Luxumon, the first, second, and third named insolvents are cart-drivers, the fourth is a masaul, the fifth and sixth are sepoys, and the seventh is a gardener.

Dewjee Pacha and Veerjee Seewjee (alias Valla Surwan) dealers in grain.

Gowa Rowjee, milk-seller, and a turban-folder.

Withuldass Toolseydass, lately a petty merchant, now unemployed.

James Edward Lee, lately carried on business as a Stevedore in co-partnership with one Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, and now employed in the service of Messrs. T. and W. Sinclair.

Wassoodew Luxumonjee, pensioner in the Municipality.

Tokarsey Khetsey, formerly a merchant, and now a mehta in the service of one Mooljee Khaisey.

Cassiram Vishnooram, formerly traded in cotton, now unemployed.

Abdoolla Mahomedbhoy, dealer in sundry goods.

Hurjee Dewa, sweeper.

[illegible] Meppa, contractor.

[illegible] Bhaskerjee, English clerk.

[illegible] Ramchundra, clerk in the Accountant General's Office.

Damodhur Pandoorung and Moroba Damodhur, the first-named is a pensioner, and the second a student.

Tarra, woman, courtezan.

Eduljee Dossabhoy Bharoocha, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Khoja Peer Mahomed Noor Mahomed, dealer in firewood.

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on 18 June, 2017

THE JAGHEER OF PUNT.

The following [illegible] papers from Her Majesty's Secretary of State [illegible] 37, dated 17th September 1874, regarding the Jagheer of the Punt Sucheo of Bhore, is published as a Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette :—

"India Office, London, 17th September 1874.
Political No. 37.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—1. I have had before me in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government (No. 31, dated [illegible] 1874) with enclosed correspondence regarding the Jagheer of the Punt Sucheo, in the Southern Maratha Country.

The Jagheerdar, whose Estate has been for some [illegible] management, has now reached his [illegible] on the whole, favourably reported [illegible] tractable disposition, and likely [illegible] in good [illegible] to prove a very good [illegible] a Mahratta Chief should be."

[illegible] through the Political Agent to place [illegible] possession of his Jagheer. And to this you have consented, stipulating only that he shall select a suitable Karbharee or manager.

4. I approve this proceeding on your part; as pointed out by Mr. Arthur, it will have the more effect as an encouragement to well-doing on the Chief's part that it follows so immediately on the attachment of the adjacent Jagheer of Juth on account of the maladministration of its Ruler.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY."

ANNEXATION BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT OF THE JAGHIRE OF THE CHIEF OF JUTH.

The following correspondence will be read with considerable interest at the present moment :—

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

My Lord Marquis,—In continuation of our Despatch No. 18 of 24th March 1873, Political Department, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, we have the honour to forward copies of the papers noted in the annexed list, together with the copy of our resolution No. 2131, Political Department, April 20th, 1874, from which your Lordship will perceive that this Government has been compelled to complete the partial attachment of the Jaghir of Juth and to take over the revenue as well as the judicial administration of the Estate.

2. Your Lordship's predecessor in his Despatch, Political, No. 21, May 8th, 1873, had noticed that only an abstract of the cases alleged against the Chief was given in the papers before His Grace; and before proceeding to notice the memorial from the Chief of Juth, which is transmitted herewith, we propose giving some account of the conduct of this Chief, since he was entrusted with the management of his Estate in 1855, in the 23rd year of his age.

3. In February 1857, the Collector and Political Agent, Mr. J. N. Rose, reported to Government as follows :—"I regret I am unable to report favourably on the conduct of this young Chief. Soon after he was placed in charge of his Jaghir he quarrelled with the Agent, Sudasheo Bullal Kibey; and during my visit to Juth in December 1855 I found him under the influence of the lowest and most unprincipled associates." Mr. Rose's report and the Government letter No. 2008, May 8th, 1857, thereon are appended. In 1863 the Government of Bombay, feeling "that the time had come when one of two arrangements must be adopted," viz., either to leave to the Chief the entire unfettered management of his Estate, or to relieve him of all control over it, adopted the former course, with a distinct warning that if his subjects did not receive justice at his hands, the second course would be adopted, and the Chief excluded from all share in the management. The Collector, however, reported that the Chief was in the hands of unscrupulous men; that redress for civil or criminal injuries was unattainable, property insecure, no record kept of people in confinement, unwarrantable taxes and levies imposed, and people arrested without process of law. On receipt of this report, Government inquired whether the Chief could name any relative, who could be considered fit to manage the Estate for him. There being no qualified relative, Government decided that the Chief should nominate a Karbhari, to be approved by the Collector, on a salary of Rs. 200 a month; and again warned the Chief that if the new arrangement did not lead to improved administration, he would be deprived of all his powers.

4. The following extract from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State's [illegible] January 31st, 1866, reviews the history of the Jaghirdar's administration up to that date :—

"The measures from time to time adopted by the Bombay Government in respect of the Jaghir of Juth, the Chief of which succeeded while yet a minor, have not been, as far as can be judged by results, satisfactory.

"On account of the Chief's misrule, the administration was entrusted in 1857 conjointly to him and a Karbhari. As might have been expected, this divided responsibility impressed neither the Chief nor his Minister with an adequate sense of his duties towards the people; and the necessity of a change became obvious.

"The reasons which induced you to give over in 1863 the entire power to the Chief, with an emphatic warning that the Estate would be attached in the event of continued maladministration, were no doubt proper, but in this instance have not been justified by the result. The advice of the Collector of Satara is stated to have produced no effect on the Chief, and that officer is convinced that to continue him in the management would be to inflict the greatest injustice and oppression on the people of his country. You have now directed the administration to be made over to a Karbhari, to be nominated by the Chief, subject to the Collector's approval, and Her Majesty's Government trust that this arrangement may secure a better management of the Estate."

5. Thereon a new Karbhari, Ganesh Bhewrao, was selected from the Government service by the Chief; but the arrangement was no more successful than that of 1857. On October 21st, 1865, the new Karbhari reported that business was much in arrears, parties in cases inconvenienced by unusual delay, the Jaghirdar indifferent to advice. "Criminal cases dating back to 1864, and about 250 or 275 in number, are undisposed of. Revenue and Miscellaneous cases 1,200 to 1,300 in arrears." "Liabilities against the Jaghir amount to Rs. 63,000 and there is no fund from which they can be paid. There is not a pie in the treasury. The pay of all the establishments is in arrears for four or five months." "Several petitioners inform me that orders received from the Hoozoor (i.e., the Collector's Office,) regarding the possession of their lands, have not been brought into force at all." A further report, dated October 28th, 1865, showed no improvement; and on November 4th of the same year, the Karbhari wrote :—"Not a single criminal case is disposed of in which the Jaghirdar has not had a private interview with the prisoner and the complainant." "A prisoner, whose trial was over, and who from the papers in the case appeared to have been released on bail, was still in confinement."

6. The expectations of Her Majesty's Secretary of State were thus not fulfilled, and in his Despatch No 5, January 27th, 1867, Lord Cranborne wrote as follows :—

"I regret to have such an unfavourable report concerning the considerable Jaghir of Juth.

"It seems that Gunesh Bhewrao, the officer nominated (from our own service) by the Chief himself, failed to secure the favour of his master, to whom indeed he became personally most obnoxious; he was accordingly permitted to resign the post and to revert to his former position. His tenure of office had, however, been sufficiently long to enable him to point out the worst of the Chief's administration.

"During the interregnum which followed (and which it would seem that the Chief, by delaying to nominate a successor, intentionally prolonged), misrule prevailed as before, and the result of the investigation about to be commenced respecting it should be reported for my information.

"I have meanwhile to express satisfaction in learning that a selection has been made of a person believed to possess the capacity necessary for the office of Karbhari."

7. Balaji Krishna Moduk succeeded the last Karbhari, and was equally unpalatable to the Jaghirdar, who applied for his dismissal. Mr. Arthur, the Collector, reported on March 18th, 1868, that the Karbhari was in no way deserving of dismissal; but it was clear that he had no influence over the Chief. He was accordingly withdrawn, and the Government, in their Resolution No. 1429, June 1st, 1868, allowed the Chief to choose any one he pleased, except "some of the notoriously bad characters whom the Chief is likely to select." Every possible chance had thus been given the Chief. On his accession to the Jaghir he had been aided by the trusted Agent, Sudasheo Bullal. He was then allowed to administer the Estate himself. This failing, he appointed a Karbhari, who was approved by the Collector, and now he was allowed to choose any one he pleased with the exception of a few notoriously bad characters. At the same time, he was again informed that, if with this freedom of choice he failed to manage the Estate properly, Government would be compelled to undertake the management on his behalf.

8. These orders received the approval of the Secretary of State, in his Despatch No. 66, December 8th 1868, in the following terms :—

"I concur generally with the opinions you have expressed regarding the vacant office of Karbhari of Juth. It should be our policy to interfere as rarely as possible with the choice made by the Chief, who should be held to be responsible for the good government of his State, through whomsoever hands he may think fit to administer it."

The responsibility for the future character of his administration was thus formally laid upon the Jaghirdar, who in September 1868 appointed Ragvendra Narsoo Soomut as his Karbhari."

9. From this time this Government was anxious, as far as possible, to allow no unnecessary interference with the exercise of his powers by the Jaghirdar; and at the same time they hoped, by completing the survey of his Jaghir, to remove the occurrence of those frequent land disputes which formed the subject of references to Government. The survey, however, was thwarted by the Jaghirdar in every way, and as this Government was unwilling to interfere actively until a longer trial had been given to the Chief, the survey was not pushed forward with that vigour which would otherwise have been carried on.

For a long time active notice was not taken of the numerous complaints which reached the ears of Government, although in September 1871 the Acting Collector, Mr. Boswell, submitted a report, No. 2585, which is enclosed, on the subject. The number of cases referred to by the Collector was so large in addition to other subjects of complaint which had reached Government, that in November, 1871, Mr. Boswell was directed to select a limited number of representative cases which might form the subject of inquiry. Mr. Boswell's reply, dated 19th June 1872, is enclosed.

10. Meantime certain inhabitants of the Juth Estate begged Government to assume the management of the Estate, and to appoint a European gentleman to administer the Jaghir. On this the late Government in April 1872 appointed Captain West, an officer of known impartiality and varied political experience, to inquire into some of the charges of maladministration brought forward against the Jaghirdar. Captain West was not, as alleged in paragraph 22 of the memorial now submitted to Your Lordship, "a judge in his own case, being Assistant Political at Satara." He was Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolhapur, and his report, with a copy of our Resolution No. 8517, of December 30th, 1872, was transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, who in his Despatch No. 21, May 8th, 1873, expressed a "hope that the Chief's conduct may be such as to enable you to restore to him his original powers at an earlier period than you now appear to contemplate." A extract from the decision of 30th December 1872 is here given, as showing the arrangements ordered by the Government :—

"The enquiries of Captain West, conducted as they have been in the presence of the Jaghirdar or his Vakils, have shown beyond reasonable doubt that many unjust decisions have proceeded from the Jaghirdar's authority, and that under the present system there is no security for the justice of future decisions. The duty of Government is therefore plain. The unjust decisions must be rectified, and the Government must satisfy itself that an improved administration of justice is introduced.

"Under ordinary circumstances it might be sufficient for the Agent of the Government to advise the Jaghirdar in what way the unjust decisions that have taken place should be rectified; but a long experience under several Agents of Government has shown that such [illegible] would certainly be treated with contempt and lead to no result. The Jaghirdar, acting under a mistaken notion of irresponsibility, and forgetting how much any person who is in the position of Judge in his own disputes must stand in need of friendly advice, if he wishes to avoid injustice, has systematically ignored the Agent of the Government. It is therefore his own fault if the Government are now obliged to take more effectual measures for attaining the object in view. It appears that this can be done in no other way than by the Government taking into its own hands for a time, and that not less than three years, the nomination of the persons by whom civil and criminal cases are to be disposed of, whose work should be placed under the supervision of and subject to appeal to the Political Agent. And for this purpose the Agent should direct the Assistant who may be in charge of the adjoining districts in the Satara Collectorate, to travel through and report specially from time to time on the general state of affairs in Juth. It should be at once ascertained and reported how far the judicial offices already existing in the Jaghir, and the salaries attached thereto can be utilized, or whether any further arrangements will have to be made. Any extra expenditure involved will of course have to be met from the revenues of the Jaghir, and the Political Agent should take care that the cost of the judicial arrangements is not increased beyond a sum bearing a fair proportion to the revenues, due use being made of fines, fees, and other judicial receipts.

"Beyond providing for an independent administration of justice and due execution of decrees, no further interference with the Jaghirdar's management appears to be called for. The revenue administration will still be in his hands, aggrieved parties being able to seek the ordinary remedy in the Civil Court. The Jaghirdar should clearly understand that any attempts on his part to thwart or to tamper with the independence of the Judicial Officers who are now to be appointed by Government may lead to his being entirely deprived of the administration of the Jaghir.

"As regards the particular cases enquired into by Captain West, His Excellency in Council adopts the suggestion of the Acting Political Agent that one of his Assistants should be sent at once to Juth with authority to restore all those unlawfully deprived of office, or income, or land, and to determine and cause to be paid to them, as well as to the persons unjustly imprisoned, such compensation as the circumstances of each case may appear to require. The awards of the Assistant should be subject to review by the Political Agent, whose decision should be final."

11. For our part, we can see nothing in the past career of this Chief to warrant an expectation that at the end of the three years it will be proper for us to replace him in a position in which he will be able to revive that system of oppression and misgovernment of British subjects, in which he has so obstinately persevered. He has been repeatedly warned that he acted on his own responsibility, and the warning has been treated practically as a license for misgovernment. From the time of our President's arrival in Bombay, not only have numerous memorials from the inhabitants of Juth been forwarded to Government, but wherever His Excellency the Governor has been, whether in Bombay, Poona, or Mahableshwar, representatives of the people have followed him, and, prostrating themselves in gangs on the road, have applied unceasingly for the protection which could be afforded them only by the assumption of the complete management of the affairs of the Jaghir.

12. Since the issue of the Resolution of December 30th, 1872, the Chief has refused to return to his territory or to co-operate in any way with the officials placed there by Government. He has repeatedly been both personally warned to do so by our President and directed by Resolutions of Government, but he has hoped, whilst the revenue administration remained in his own hands, to frustrate the objects of Government in assuming civil and criminal jurisdiction. We were fully conscious that the partial attachment of the Jaghir would not be successful without the co-operation of the Jaghirdar in the proper administration of his revenue duties; but we hoped that, after the long forbearance of this Government and the repeated warnings given to him, the Chief would understand the necessity of improvement and the hopelessness of further opposition. The conduct of this Jaghirdar, and the moderation of Government are subjects well known to the other Jaghirdars of Satara and the Chiefs of the Maratha Country; and we consider that the complete attachment of his Jaghir is not only necessary as a punishment to him for repeated inattention to the decisions of Government enjoined by article 6 of his treaty, but also as an example to other Chiefs and Jaghirdars who may be tempted by the long forbearance of Government to imitate his example.

13. As soon as practicable in 1873, Mr. Vidal was appointed Assistant Collector in charge of Juth, and directed to proceed there to redress the wrongs already established, hear complaints, and organize the new judicial machinery required. As the Chief still continued in Poona or Bombay absent from his Estate, he was informed on May 30th, 1873, of the wishes of Government that he should return. He has not, however, followed the advice of Government. On August 8th, 1873, Government, on the report of Mr. Vidal, No. 81 A, July 9th, (copy of which is enclosed) fixed the character and strength of the new judicial establishments. Some delay ensued in getting the new machinery into order: the absence of the Chief, with whom the local authorities wished as far as possible to co-operate, interposing difficulties. As, however, the people were awaiting with anxiety the promised redress of their wrongs, the Government in their Resolution No. 6785, November 5th, 1873, gave peremptory orders to the Acting Collector to carry into execution the Judicial decisions that had or might be passed, without further reference to the Jaghirdar, who still continued to reside away from his Jaghir. It was still hoped by Government that the final step of attaching the revenue administration would not be necessary; but it was obvious, that if the Chief would not pay the establishments sanctioned and appointed by Government, the judicial administration would collapse. The Chief was therefore informed that, if the sums due to Government were not speedily paid and satisfactory arrangements made for the punctual payment of the officers employed by Government, the revenue administration would be attached also.

14. On December 18th, 1873, the Collector of Satara forwarded two reports, herewith enclosed, from his Assistant, Mr. Vidal, and pointed out that, whilst he had no control over the revenues of Juth, he was unable to pay the compensation awarded to complainants; and that the Jaghirdar ignored the orders of Government, from a belief that the threats so repeatedly communicated to him would not be carried out. Attention was also called to the increasing indebtedness of the Jaghirdar, who is believed to have borrowed to the full extent of his credit. These heavy liabilities of the State will, doubtless, be a source of embarrassment to our administration of the Jaghir for some time to come. The resolution of Government No. 2131, April 20th, 1874, of which an extract is subjoined, completes the history of Juth affairs up to the present time :—

"There remains no other course but to make complete the partial attachment of the Jaghir which has been already carried out. And in pursuance of this decision, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the attachment of the State of Juth, and places the Revenue Administration under the Karbhari and Assistant Agent already appointed to administer the Criminal Jurisdiction of the State.

"The Political Agent should at once give effect to these orders, informing the Chief of the reasons which have led Government to order the attachment of his State, and that a personal allowance will be assigned to him from the revenues of the State for his private maintenance. This allowance will be fixed by the Political Agent in proportion to the net income realized from the State.

"The Civil Court of the Karbhari which has been created in the State cannot entertain claims against the Chief or his officers; but such claims may be investigated by the Political Agent and his Assistant, and this authority His Excellency in Council considers will in no way conflict with the jurisdiction of the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan to entertain personal claims against the Chief for any personal liabilities which, as a subject of the British Crown, he may have incurred.

"The survey of the State should now be proceeded with as rapidly as possible; payment for the boundary marks already erected by the Survey Department, which is stated to be Rs. 13,110 8-9, being recovered from the revenue of the State."

15. With this account, we now turn to the memorial of the Chief, herewith submitted, and which it must be remarked was drawn up before the attachment of the revenue administration recently ordered. The Chief complains of a series of indignities to which he has been subjected by the subordinates of Government, of substantial pecuniary loss incurred in consequence of the action of Government itself, and of the loss of his dignity and status. The following instances are cited :—

16. (I.)—Enforced payment of pension to the dismissed Sowars of the contingent of 50 horses furnished under the treaty.

The answer to this charge is correctly given in Mr Vidal's report No. 67, March 6th, 1874, which is among the papers. In 1872 the Chief himself referred this matter for the consideration of Government, and it was disposed of by Government Resolution No. 1876, March 27th, 1872. In that Resolution, Government admitted that the compensation paid in pensions and gratuities was somewhat larger than was expected, but it fell well within the limit fixed, viz., one-third of the estimated yearly cost of the Risalla. That cost had been estimated at a rate most favourable to the Jaghirdar, and the whole compensation awarded had left a considerable margin of profit to the Jaghirdar.

17. (II.)—The delay in completing the survey of his Jaghir, which was commenced 8 years ago.

We admit the delay, which has been a cause of regret to us, but is was altogether unavoidable, in consequence of the opposition of the Chief. We felt that this opposition could only be removed by active interference in the affairs of the Jaghir; and as already stated in a previous portion of this Despatch, we wished to refrain from the extreme measure (though we believed it inevitable) of the attachment of the Jaghir as long as possible, so that the Jaghirdar might have no cause to complain of precipitancy on our part. We enclose copies of our Resolutions [illegible] May 21st 1872, No. 2835 September [illegible], October 8th, 1870, March 27th, 1872.

18. (III.)—The summary disposal of boundary disputes, which have arisen between his villages and those of neighbouring districts. It is unnecessary to summarize the proceedings commencing in August 1869, which led to the appointment of Mr. Trevor to co-operate with Mr. Pelly in effecting the settlement of boundary disputes between—I. Juth and Duflapoor—II. Sangli, Juth, and Duflapoor—III. Juth and the Punt Pritinidhi's State.

The objections taken by the Jaghirdar were fully considered; and our Resolutions No. 3116, dated October 8th, 1870, and No. 967, March 8th, 1871, disposed of them. This Government declined to interfere, and added :—"The points brought forward by the Chief refer to matters of detail, which can only be properly determined by local inquiry; and the local inquiry, in this case appears to have been conducted with care and impartiality."

19. (IV.)—The fourth instance cited refers to the transfer of the village of Nimboree to the Collectorate of Sholapore. The facts connected with the subject of this complaint are related by Mr. Boswell, Acting Collector of Satara [illegible] letter No. 1863, dated 5th June 1871 :—"It [illegible] that under a sunnud issued by the Peishwa in [illegible], this village, which had formed a part of the Jaghir of the Juth Chief, was bestowed in inam on the Rastia family, and has continued to be so enjoyed ever since. It might have been expected that the jurisdiction over the village would still have remained with the Juth Chief; but such does not appear to have been the case. It is probable that the Rastia Chief, being the more powerful of the two, usurped it though no proof of this is forthcoming; but anyhow he appears to have exercised jurisdiction over the village up to the death of the last Chief in 1860. In 1851 the Jaghirdar of Juth made an attempt to get possession of this village and attached it, but his claim was disallowed by the then Commissioner of Satara. The attempt was renewed by him in 1860 on the death of Khunderao Gungadar Rastia, but was disallowed by the then Collector of Satara. The Juth Chief has since twice put forward a claim to the jurisdiction over the village, viz., in 1867 and in 1868; but on each occasion his claim has been negatived by the Collector of Satara, and there is nothing to show that he has exercised such jurisdiction since the village was bestowed on the Rastia family. At all events he has not done so since 1842.

"Now, therefore, that there is no heir of the Rastia family, and while the question of adoption is undecided, it becomes necessary to decide whether Government or the Juth Chief, within whose Jaghir this village lies, is to exercise jurisdiction over it." Mr. Boswell went on to say :—"I do not see that the Juth Chief has any right to expect to be invested with this jurisdiction, and, judging from the way he manages his own villages, I should be sorry to propose to put another under him." It appears therefore best that it should be exercised by Government, and, as the village lies near the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapore Collectorate, the management might conveniently be made over to the Collector of Sholapore. There appears no necessity for any other interference, either by introducing the regulations or by instituting any inquiry into the right to this inam."

Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, having been consulted in the matter, expressed his concurrence in the above suggestion, adding that while this would effect a temporary arrangement, it hardly appeared possible to avoid recognising the ultimate desirability, if the Juth Chieftain's claim to jurisdiction was finally rejected, of bringing the village under the regulations of Government.

Government thereupon directed that "as a temporary arrangement the management of the inam village of Nimboree should be made over to the Collector of Sholapore, the Chief of Juth being informed that no final order will be passed to incorporate this village with the Sholapore Collectorate until any claims he may wish to advance have been fully heard." And here the matter has rested.

20. (V.)—With reference to the Chief's 5th complaint, that he is obliged to submit an Annual Progress Report of his Jaghir, it must be observed that the several Chiefs under the control of the Collector of Satara furnish annual reports of the administration of their Jaghirs, for incorporation in the administration report of the Presidency. The report from the Juth Chief for 1869 was not only much behind time, but deficient in detail. Our Resolution No. 1374, of 3rd April 1871, copy of which is enclosed, commented on these defects. In forwarding his next report the Jaghirdar of Juth intimated that he did not consider it obligatory on him to furnish the various data regarding his Jaghir, but he supplied the information voluntarily. Government thereon referred the Jaghirdar to the terms of his engagement, under which he was bound to maintain a proper administration, and added that Government would require full information to satisfy itself that this essential condition was fulfilled. In his Despatch No. 62, November 16th, 1871, the Secretary of State [illegible] "The Chief, while dilatory in replying to official reference, affects to consider it an act of favour on his part to furnish returns at all. I approve of the rebuke you have administered to him regarding this matter."

21. (VI.)—There is nothing on the records of Government to show that the provisions of our treaties and engagements with this Jaghirdar have been ignored, as alleged in the sixth complaint.

22. (VII.)—The Chief next complains of the non-recognition of his claim to civil and criminal jurisdiction over six villages held by the widows of Ramchundar Rao Duffay. On this complaint we offer the following explanation :—

In 1862 the Jaghirdar applied to have these powers transferred to himself. In his report upon this application, Mr. Chapman wrote :—"The nature of the tenure of these six villages formed recently the subject of considerable discussion; and it was finally decided that they were to be considered subordinate portions of the Juth Estate, and not separate and independent [illegible].

"The result of this decision was that the right of adoption was refused to the widows; and the six villages were ordered to be continued to them during their lives, and afterwards to revert to the Chief of Juth.

"When suggesting the necessary arrangements for giving effect to the above order, Mr. Inverarity, in paragraph 10 of his letter No. 1419 A. dated 7th September 1861, addressed Government as follows :—

"'I propose also that she be vested with civil and criminal powers, from which appeal should lie to this Department and not to the Chief of Juth, who puts in a claim to exercise the same, but with which it would be inexpedient to vest him, as he bears the Duflapoor family no affection, and might be likely to occasion the eldest widow vexation and annoyance.'

"Government, in their letter No. 3142, dated 21st September 1861, approved of Mr. Inverarity's proposals but stated that it was desirable that 'the eldest widow Luxmee Baee, should appoint some one to exercise civil and criminal powers on her behalf, as there did not appear to be any precedent for the exercise of those powers by a female.'

"In accordance with these instructions, a Dewan was appointed, to whom where entrusted in criminal matters the powers contemplated by Regulation XV. of 1827; and in civil matters those of a Moonsiff. Appeals from his decision were to be made to the Collector.

"The above arrangement is now in force, and has been found to work very well; but it is a very distasteful one to the Chief, who is most anxious to have it set aside and his authority over the civil and criminal administration established."

Mr. Chapman concluded his report by stating that as a matter of expediency he did not think it would be advisable to allow the Chief to exercise this authority during the life-time of Luxmee Baee, as he feared the certain result would be to add to the disputes and dissensions that unfortunately then existed between them. He therefore proposed that during her life-time the arrangements then existing be continued.

Upon this Government passed the following Resolution (No. 668, 6th March 1863) :

"The Collector of Satara should inform the parties concerned, that the decision of 1861 was one of compromise. The previous decisions had been numerous and conflicting, and it was the desire of Government, in a matter in which exact right could hardly be defined, to make such a settlement as should respect the interests of all, be simple and be permanent. It therefore continued the villages, to the widows for life, with a reversion to the Chief of Juth. With the villages, the Honourable the Governor in Council intended that the authority over the villages should be continued to the widows, and that authority must be held to include civil and criminal jurisdiction."

Government declined, therefore, to disturb an arrangement which has hitherto worked well.

23. (VIII.)—The answer to the 8th complaint has already been anticipated. The memorialist complains that he was prohibited from increasing "to an ordinary extent" the assessment of his Jaghir. When the order for the introduction of a new survey and assessment of the Jaghir issued, it was hoped that the Chief would co-operate and the settlement be completed within a few seasons. In the interim it was considered unadvisable that the rates should be increased or new levies exacted. As however delay ensued, entirely due to the obstentions of the Jaghirdar, and Government were unwilling at once to exercise compulsion, the restriction was withdrawn by para. 7 of our Resolution No. 1549, dated May 21st, 1870, and the Collector instructed to inform the Jaghirdar that Government had decided to relieve him from the condition contained in Clause I. "But in so doing, they expect that he will use the discretion thus allowed to him with much moderation." It may here be observed that Clause I. of the agreement above referred to was as follows :—

"The business of survey and assessment should now be commenced, and until the rates of the assessment are fixed, the taxes should be levied at the present rates. For the future the assessment fixed will be brought into force." When the restriction was withdrawn the moderation which Government had enjoined was not acted upon, and complaints of undue taxation have been the most frequent of those various charges against the Jaghirdar which have led up to the present state of affairs.

24. (IX.)—His ninth and last complaint refers to the "crowning act of a series of invasions of his rights on the part of Government and its officers," the withdrawal from him for three years of the powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction.—This withdrawal has been followed by the complete attachment of the Jaghir under our Resolution No. 2131, dated April 20th, 1874. The reasons of this step have been sufficiently explained in the preceding paragraphs. We trust that your Lordship will concur that this Government has acted with extreme forbearance, and that though for many years past this final attachment has been regarded, both by the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State as inevitable, we have used our best endeavours to avert the catastrophe.

25. We must add that, whilst the terms of the Chief's engagement, so often broken, and the claims of the people, who are British subjects, for our interference so earnestly invoked, have rendered the attachment of the Jaghir necessary, we are not at present prepared to fix any date on which the administration of the Jaghir can be restored to this Chief. Every chance has been afforded to him, and we believe that no improvement can be expected from him. A few days since he called upon our President, and seemed utterly unable to appreciate the grievances of his people, or to believe that the Government after so many warnings to him would or could execute its threats. As he was reported in 1855, so now does he appear to be entirely under the influence of men of the lowest character and [illegible] rest of [illegible] still and [illegible] the wrongs committed [illegible] past 33 years [illegible] For some [illegible] The [illegible] which [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] immediate [illegible] pleted, and [illegible] of affairs gained [illegible] promise [illegible] the Jaghir [illegible] Duke, your Grace's most obedient [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]
A. [illegible]
A. ROGERS.

Bombay Castle, [illegible]

Political [illegible]
India Office, London, [illegible] September 1874.

To His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—1. I have [illegible] in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government [illegible] 29, dated 26th June 1874, relating to the affairs of the Estate of Juth and its Jagheerdar.

2. I have read with much regret the account given in these papers of the continued [illegible] conduct of Amrut Rao, the Jagheerdar.

3. In sanctioning in 1873, the measure then reported by you of virtually assuming the civil and Criminal administration of the Estate for a time at least, my predecessor in Council expressed a hope that so emphatic a warning would not be thrown away on the Chief, and that it might be possible to restore him his powers at an early date.

4. Amrut Rao has, however, not only pursued his former course but has availed himself of his being left in charge of the Revenue Administration to refuse to pay the salaries of the Karbaree and his Officers, or to make good the claims of Durukdars and others which have been decided against him.

5. These acts on his part show plainly that there is no hope of reclaiming the Chief. I approve, therefore, of the decision you have taken to attach his Jagheer. I trust that your action will be a warning to any other Native Chiefs who may be disposed to misuse the powers with which they have been entrusted for the good of their people.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 27th October 1874.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN VETERAN—SINGULAR ADVENTURE IN KATTYWAR.

CAPTAIN GRANT, of Barholm, Kirkcudbrightshire senior officer of the late Indian Navy, died at his residence on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 82. His was no ordinary life; it was as full of adventure as that of any hero of romance. He joined the Hon. East India Company's Marine in the year 1810, and was appointed midshipman of the Company's sloop-of-war Mercury in Bombay. The same year he sailed for the Persian Gulf, and while the ship was at Bussorah, General Malcolm (afterwards Sir John Malcolm), the British Ambassador at the Court of Persia, arrived; and the British residents, chartered an Arab ship to take the Ambassador's suite to Bombay. The deceased captain (then Mr. Grant, midshipman), in consequence of his superior knowledge of the coast, was recommended by his captain (Conyer) to take command of this ship. Mr. Grant brought the vessel in safety to Bombay, and General Malcolm recommended him, so struck was he with the young officer's abilites, to the Governor of Bombay for promotion. He was in consequence appointed Acting Lieutenant of the Rodney, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Iekes on the Surat Station. While in this vessel in the year 1811, a merchant ship on her way from Bombay to Surat was plundered by pirates, [illegible] Meer, who was a passenger, being severely wounded and robbed of all his property. Acting-Lieutenant Grant was ordered to take command of the Company's pattamar, or gun-boat, [illegible] and go in search of the pirate vessel. He executed his mission satisfactorily, duly capturing and punishing the marauders, and this was the gallant officer's "first blood" in naval warfare.

In 1813 he was appointed by the Bombay Government [illegible] then established by His Highness the Guickwar for the suppression of the Indian and Arabian pirates that infested the coasts of Kattywar and Kutch. So effectually did the naval force perform their duty, capturing and destroying many pirate vessels and putting others to flight, that in 1820 the Guickwar abolished his naval establishment as being no longer required. Captain Grant then received orders to proceed inland from his station at Velen Bunder, or Diu Head, to Amrelie, to deliver over charge of his vessels to the Guickwar's Dewan in Kattywar. On his way he was attacked by an outlaw Kattee, named Bawawalla with thirty-five horsemen. The outlaw on meeting the captain and his [illegible] came forward and signified that he wished to consult about something, and on Captain Grant dismounting, he was seized and bound by Bawawalla's followers, his horse-keeper killed, and the others accompanying him wounded and put to flight. What followed is from a sketch of his life written by the gallant captain six years since :—

"I was forced to remount my horse and [illegible] with the gang, who took me into a large jungle, called the Geer, where I was kept prisoner on the top of a mountain for two months and seventeen days. During the whole of this time two armed men with sword drawn kept watch over me. I laid amongst the rocks drenched with rain, night and day, with the exception of two nights, when the gang forced me to accompany them, and we stopped in a friendly village. In this expedition I was occasionally allowed to ride, but always surrounded by a strong band that made all attempt to escape impossible. In one village where the people favoured Bawawalla, the women took my part and upbraided him and his men for my cruel treatment. Towards unfriendly villages the custom of the gang was to ride up to the gates and chop off the heads of little boys at play, and then go off rejoicing and laughing at their cursed exploits. When they returned to the encampment after a day's murdering foray, the young Kattees used to boast how many men they had killed; and one day I heard the old fellows questioning them rather particularly whether or not they were sure they had killed their victims. 'Yes', they said, they had seen their spears through them, and were certain they were dead. 'Ah', remarked an old Kattee, 'a human being is worse to kill than any other animal; never be sure they are dead till you see the body on one side of the road, and the head on the other.' At times the chief, Bawawalla, in a state of stupor from opium, would come and sit by my side, and holding his dagger over me, ask me how many stabs it would take to kill me. I said I thought one would do and I hoped he would put me out of misery. 'I suppose you think,' he would answer, 'that I won't kill you; I have killed as many human beings as ever fisherman killed fish, and I should think nothing of putting an end to you, but I shall keep you a while yet, till I see if your Government will get me back my property; if so, I will let you off. When not out plundering, the gang slept most of the day. At night the halter of each horse was tied to his master's arm, when the animals heard voices they tugged, and the men were up in an instant. Occasionally they would inform me how many people they had killed, and the method they pursued when rich travellers refused to pay the sum demanded. This was to tie the poor wretches by the legs to a beam across a well, with their heads touching the water, and then to saw away at the rope until the tortured victims agreed to their demands, then the Kattees would haul them up, get from them a hoondee or bill on some agent, and keep them prisoners till this was paid. Sometimes the men told me of their master's intention to murder me, which was not pleasant. He and his men had many disputes about me, just as hopes or fears of the consequences of my imprisonment prevailed. I can never forget one stormy night: they were all sitting round a great fire—I lay behind them. Lions and wild beasts roared around us, but did not prevent me overhearing a debate upon the subject of what should be done with me. The men complained that they had been two months in the jungle on my account, their families were in the villages very badly off for food, and that they would stay no longer. Their chief replied, 'Let us kill him, and flee to some other part of the country.' To this they objected that the English would send troops and take their families prisoners, and ill-use them. So in the end it was agreed to keep me for the present. My release was effected at last through our Political Agent, Captain Ballantine, who prevailed on the Nawab of Joonaghur to use his influence to get another Kattee who had forcibly taken Bawawalla's Pergunna, or district, to restore it to him, and Bawawalla thus having gained his object, set me free. My sufferings during confinement were almost beyond endurance, and I used to pray in the evening that I might never see another morning. I had my boots on my feet for the first month, not being able to get them off from the constant wet until I was reduced by sickness. Severe fever, with ague and inflammation of liver, came on, and with exposure to the open air, drove me delirious, so that when I was let go I was found wandering in the fields at night, covered with vermin from head to foot. The fever and ague then contracted continued on me for five years, and the ill effects still remain, my head being at times greatly troubled with giddiness, and I have severe fits of ague; my memory also is much affected, but I can never forget the foregoing incidents, though it is now upwards of fifty years since they occurred."

In 1837 Captain Grant's health failed him, and after an active service of 23 years, during which he had been engaged in many a gallant action, and was frequently mentioned in the most flattering terms in official despatches, and presented with numerous honourable testimonials by native merchants and others, he returned home. Shortly afterwards he married Miss M'Culloch of Barholm, and since then until his death on Tuesday he has resided in the mansion-house on that estate. Though rough and hasty in manner and language at times, he was noted for a warm heart and a ready ear for every tale of sorrow and suffering, and to the poor of Creetown and neighbourhood his death will be an irreparable loss. His remains were interred in Kirkmabreck churchyard on the 26th ult.

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[illegible] respectfully thanking his [illegible] both in Bombay and Outstations, for the [illegible] support they have hitherto so kindly [illegible] solicits the continuance of that support in both the [illegible] daily requirements as well as that of every [illegible] Cutlery, Furniture, Crockery, [illegible]
[illegible] Packages to and from Europe and India.
[illegible]

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"
Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
[illegible] Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of food, [illegible] and health of the Infant. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.
[illegible]
Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), [illegible] baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
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SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
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To the Queen and Royal Family;—
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
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Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. | *Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
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Repeaters, Indian, &c. | Library, Bracket, &c.
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Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

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Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-class London Houses.

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[illegible]
MESSRS. [illegible]
[illegible]
WINE MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED IN [illegible]
[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]
To [illegible] Prices at per Dozen of [illegible] package, thereby [illegible] Jars, which [illegible] being [illegible] The [illegible]
[illegible]
The fare can be [illegible] keep stocks of [illegible] purpose. In such case [illegible] deducting all outlay [illegible]

2, DEAN LANE, [illegible]

GENUINE [illegible]
COLOGNE WATER, [illegible]
[illegible] MARIA FARINA, [illegible]
No. 4,711,
COLOGNE.
Sole Agents for [illegible] COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. M. [illegible] FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.
[illegible] & Co.

THE Undersigned have just received from Italy a small CONSIGNMENT of [illegible] WINES for the HOT WEATHER.
These Wines obtained [illegible] at the [illegible] Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are [illegible] being pure.
PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.
[illegible]
Barbera .... Rs. 14 8 | Nebbiolo .... Rs. 18 0
Grignolino .... [illegible] | Malvasia 18 0
Barolo .... [illegible] | Moscato 17 8
Vino Scelto .... [illegible]
A. BIGONZIARI & MELZIRIA.
[illegible] Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME PIECES [illegible] inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, [illegible]
This Clock can be highly recommended for its [illegible] and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL [illegible] WATCHES, Patent [illegible] .... Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

[illegible]

VAUGHAN [illegible] STANDARD [illegible]
[illegible]
Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE [illegible] INSPECTION in London, and presented to Consumers in New Style Capsule.
The Celebrated "STANDARD" SHERRY BRANDY, &c.
to be had of all [illegible] and Wholesale [illegible]
[illegible] WATER LANE, LONDON.
Ask for VAUGHAN JONES

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, [illegible] Liver Complaints, and [illegible] the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Preventive to Tropical Diseases.
"A superior preparation that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—[illegible]
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla."—[illegible] Medical [illegible]
Sold in [illegible] and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public, see that both Capsule and Label have the Name and Address, and Trade Mark (Wilkinson's diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUININE.
For the prevention of Fever, [illegible] and [illegible] Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took [illegible] escaped [illegible] through the [illegible] Fever and Dysentery [illegible] thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in [illegible] and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, [illegible] Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, [illegible] Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, [illegible]
And of all the [illegible] in India [illegible]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures [illegible]
[illegible]
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in Bottles [illegible] and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, [illegible] sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, [illegible]
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Newbery and Sons, [illegible]
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and [illegible]
[illegible]
These Lozenges [illegible]
No remedy is so [illegible]
Sold in [illegible]
KEATING'S [illegible] BONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London. [illegible]
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